Bringing history into accord with the facts in the tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

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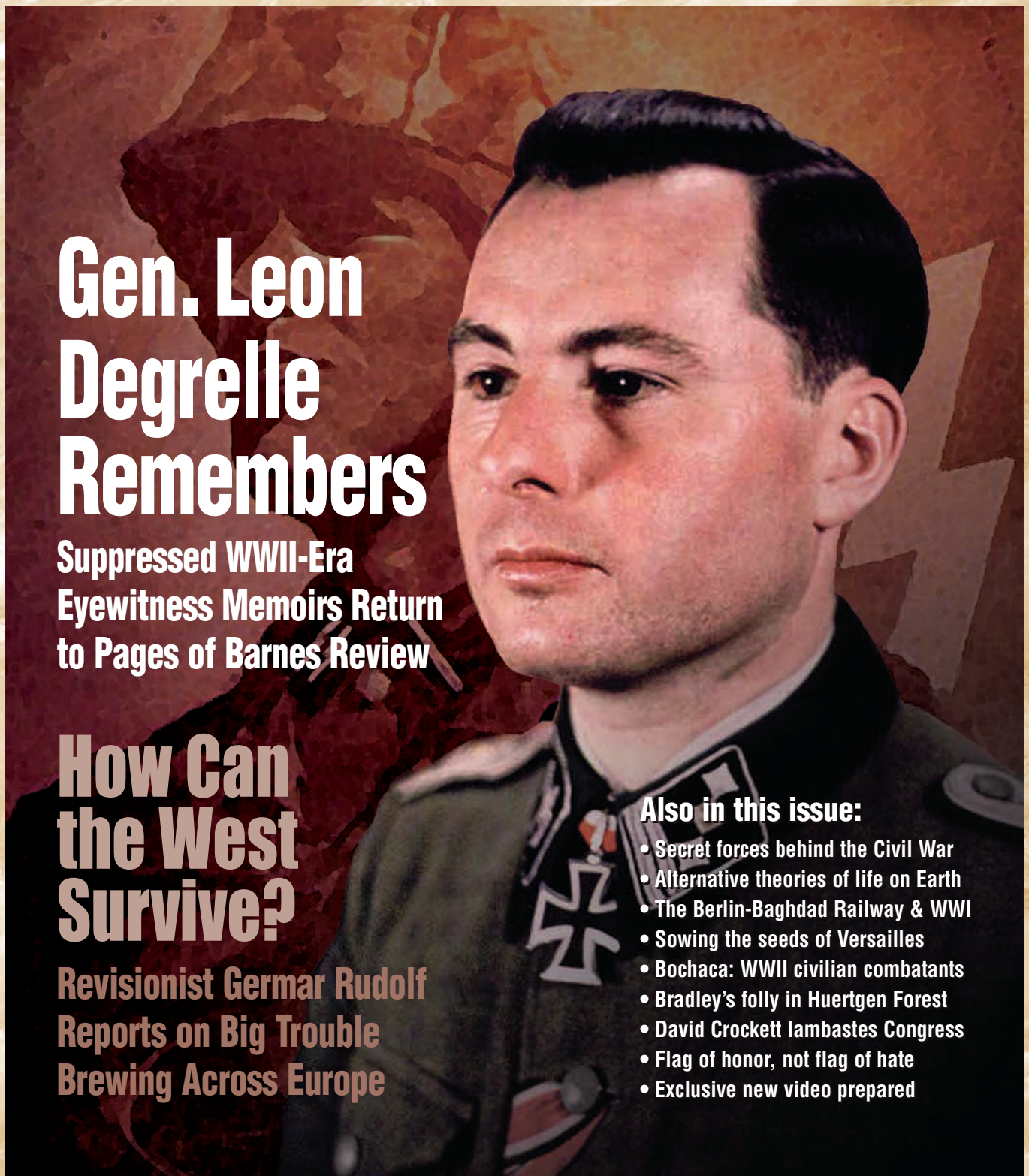

Gen. Leon Degrelle Remembers

Suppressed WWII-Era Eyewitness Memoirs Return to Pages of Barnes Review

How Can the West Survive?

Revisionist Germar Rudolf Reports on Big Trouble Brewing Across Europe

Also in this issue:

- Secret forces behind the Civil War
- Alternative theories of life on Earth
- The Berlin-Baghdad Railway & WWI
- Sowing the seeds of Versailles
- Bochaca: WWII civilian combatants
- Bradley's folly in Huertgen Forest
- David Crockett lambastes Congress
- Flag of honor, not flag of hate
- Exclusive new video prepared

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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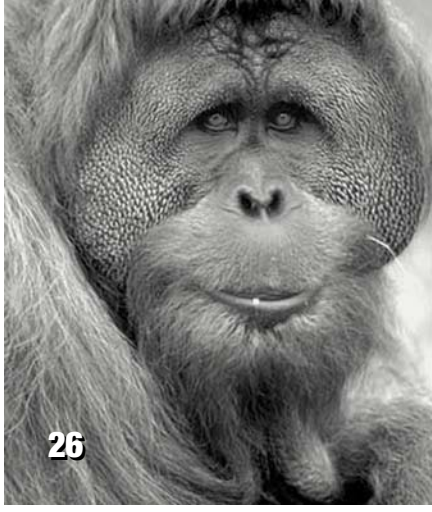

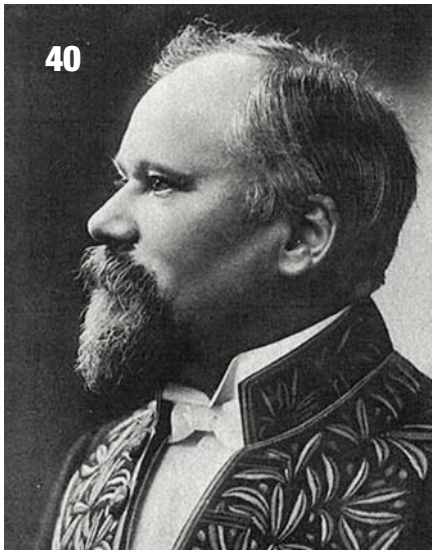

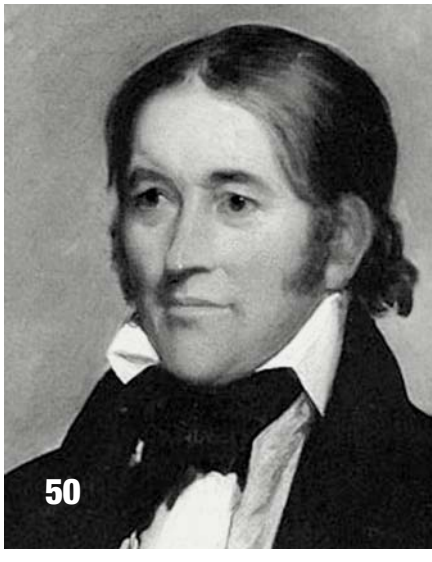

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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

Exciting is not a strong enough word to describe all the news we have for TBR readers this issue. First, we've added a new contributor to the TBR team. His name is John Nugent, and he substantially complements an already fine stable of writers from whom TBR receives authentic (Revisionist) submissions every issue.

John is multi-lingual, a former Marine machinegunner, interrogator, linguist and historian who has worked for a number of nationalist publications in his career. It is because of John's diligent efforts that we are able to inform all readers that Gen. Leon Degrelle is back in the pages of TBR. John has translated an entire book of the general's entitled *My Revolutionary Life.* As I am sure you are aware, Gen. Degrelle was the last surviving, high ranking Waffen-SS officer. Degrelle formed his own Belgian Flemish division of that elite fighting corps to fight the Bolsheviks on the Eastern Front during WWII. These particular writings, as far as we know, have never appeared in the English language before. We plan on running every word of Gen. Degrelle's candid and important eyewitness accounts of the era chapter by chapter until *My Revolutionary Life* is complete and ready to be made into a book. We also thank Mme. Degrelle (still vibrant and enthusiastic about her husband's work at age 90) for allowing TBR—and only TBR—to publish these works in English in a serialized format. John also must be commended for bringing us *Hitler's Blitzkrieg*—a brand new film based on a personal interview given by Degrelle before he died recounting his eyewitness remembrances of Hitler during the Nazi glory days, early in the war. (See more on page 74.)

But there's more. We also offer you an amazingly insightful, cogent and hardhitting commentary by Germar Rudolf. Rudolf fled Germany to avoid further persecution and incarceration there for his politically incorrect historical writings and observations on the Holocaust. See what Rudolf has to say about today's Germany and the fate of Europe on page 55.

We're also introducing readers to the daring works of Joaquin Bochaca, perhaps the most widely read Spanish Revisionist working today. We hope to publish more articles from Mr. Bochaca in future issues. This issue he offers us a piece on how Hitler dealt with the problem of armed civilians in Rotterdam and Warsaw during WWII. (There is a lesson in it for our own president here.) Thanks go to Margaret Huffstickler for her translation of this article into English and for her own article on the Berlin-Baghdad Railway and how its planned construction was one of the causes of WWI. Margaret, another new contributor, has proved tremendously helpful this issue.

Also for your Revisionist edification is another select chapter from Cushman Cunningham's 456-page tome *The Secret Empire.* Last issue Cunningham eviscerated those corrupt lodges of Masonry that have tried to manipulate world events for their masters' financial benefit. This issue read how "the Secret Empire" orchestrated events as a virtuoso plays his musical instrument—plucking the strings of discord while fooling the South into believing it would receive massive aid and troops from Britain and France to fight the North, all the while using the war to line the pockets of the Rothschilds. TBR is co-publisher of this book and it is available from TBR BOOK CLUB. We can't give you all 17,000 words from the chapter—just 7,000—so you'll have to purchase the book to find out just what you have missed! (See page 10.)

Besides those articles, we also have a fine piece by Assistant Editor John Tiffany, who challenges the creationist point of view of evolution (which was finely and persuasively laid out in the last issue of TBR) with a synopsis of several other views on creation and evolution you'll find intriguing.

And yes, there's even more we haven't the space to mention here.

Additionally, please take a look at the insert found between pages 72 and 73. Here you will find a special offer for a new book about Grigory Rasputin being offered by TBR and written by one who actually knew the much-maligned Russian holy man. You may be shocked to find there was another side to the "mesmerizing monk" that you have never heard about. Enjoy!

—WILLIS A. CARTO, EDITOR & PUBLISHER

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ON WAR

War is a firmly established human institution everyone says they hate. However, it is so profitable to today's establishment that its future is assured. Almost a thousand years ago, when rocks, swords and shields were weapons, philosophers could justify war as a positive eugenic exercise, culling out the inferior and leaving the strongest and smartest of warriors to procreate.

But after the invention of gunpowder, the wages of war can be seen only as radically dysgenic, for only the fittest of young men are killed, with the physical and mental retards left behind to bear children.

(Interestingly, although the Jews are usually shrill in their demand for war, American Jewish men killed in action in World War II, for example, were only 1.75 percent of the total. Yet Jews are about 3 percent of the population. Like the British, they prefer others to do the fighting in the wars they incite.)

In spite of the fact that over the long haul war is race suicide, it is enormously profitable for those who make war. President Dwight Eisenhower—not ignorant of the subject—warned his countrymen that disaster was at hand if the "military-industrial complex" succeeded in institutionalizing war as a permanent condition of American society.

It seems that that is exactly what has happened. The military-industrial-banker complex finds war almost infinitely more profitable than peace, even if it bankrupts the entire country. Look at the amazing numbers.

Last year, America had a current accounts deficit of $668 billion; in other words, this is the amount that the federal government borrowed from lenders around the world in the names of the American taxpayers. It does not include the operating deficits of the states, counties and municipalities in the U.S. nor the borrowing of corporations nor individual borrowing.

Since the end of 2001, America's current-account deficit has amounted to $1.7 trillion, which is probably more that the total of all the money in the world added together.

According to the authoritative *Economist* magazine, "America's net foreign liabilities could leap to $3.7 trillion by the end of 2005."

Much of this can be blamed on war.

An objective appraisal of this situation has to conclude that although war is supremely profitable for those who manage it, it is fatal to those who are supposed to pay for it. In fact, war is a parasite and eats the substance of the nation as a whole even as it empowers those who profit from it.

The American public has permitted a condition of permanent war to develop in this country. War is now necessary to perpetuate the national budget and to continue the obscene, cancerous growth of the government.

In fact, Washington, D.C. and the area around it for a radius of 100 miles and more is literally a boom area, thanks to federal deficit spending. Thousands of bureaucrats commute 200 miles a day, to get to and from their desk, doing some usually insignificant and useless, if not downright counterproductive, anti-social and unconstitutional job for the bloated government. Construction is booming within this zone. Housing developments are sprouting by the hundreds in Virginia, Maryland, even West Virginia and the District of Columbia itself. Auto, truck and motorcycle sales have boomed, all for the purpose of transporting bureaucrats to and from their desks.

"Security" is a growth industry in Washington, with officious uniformed blacks of both sexes, most times overweight, standing before hundreds of buildings, usually talking and joking with each other, anxious to direct curious onlookers to move along.

The above is written by an onlooker at the national capital. But the government's growth is not restricted to only its home base, of course. It takes a lot of people and construction and purchases of desks, machinery, computers, rugs and uniforms to spend 600 or 700 billion borrowed dollars every year.

Yes, permanent war is a wonderful thing if you don't care about the patriotic blokes on the front lines around the world, carrying the bankers' war to the uttermost ends of the planet, killing women and children and innocent civilians, and getting dead, seriously wounded or maimed in the bargain. ❖

—Willis A. Carto, Editor & Publisher

AN INTRODUCTION TO *MY REVOLUTIONARY LIFE*

BY JOHN NUGENT

THE BARNES REVIEW is delighted and proud to announce the return to our pages of Gen. Leon Degrelle of Belgium after a one-year hiatus that seemed 12 months too long for many of our readers.

After 10 years of *le général's* piercing historical and military insights about prewar Europe and World War II, we have discovered in these pages another side of Degrelle, equally fascinating but very personal: the human who, like all great leaders, hid his suffering while the almost "superhuman" leader, warrior and, later, unbowed leader in exile was out inspiring others. We meet a leather-tough visionary who experienced tragedies and triumphs like all mortals. But his were the great events of history, and he was the unique Leon Degrelle.

This author of now 55 articles in THE BARNES REVIEW was in fact the last surviving World War II leader. Unlike ivory-tower historians who toe the establishment's official line, Degrelle writes and speaks from personal encounters, discussions and hard questioning. He grilled Winston Churchill while dining with him at the House of Parliament restaurant. (Churchill confessed that were he a German he himself would be for Hitler.)

Degrelle discussed war strategy and the escape of the English at Dunkirk with Hitler, who admired the forthright and dynamic Degrelle greatly. As one military commander to another, he met with Spain's nationalist leader Francisco Franco, who later rescued him from violent postwar leftists. And he debated a Benito Mussolini whose strengths and weaknesses young Degrelle quickly penetrated.

A brilliant student of law, political science, religion, archeology, art and philosophy, at 26 Degrelle used his mind and heart to found the Rexist Party to end the ruthless rule of Belgium's plutocrats and create a "national community" inspired by national and Christian values. By age 29 he was the biggest vote getter in the Belgian Parliament, getting 36 Rexist deputies elected with his spellbinding writing, oratory and superhuman energy.

My Revolutionary Life will explain how this private man from a small French-speaking village could become the fiery political leader who turned Belgium upside down. It makes clear how a brilliant intellectual could thereafter switch from speeches to action when the war came, founding his own regiment of elite Waffen-SS infantry on the dreaded Eastern Front. There, the one-time wordsmith rose quickly from private to a supremely honored and decorated colonel through hand-to-hand combat and military leadership on the alternately fiery or freezing Russian Front. Degrelle the warrior was also Degrelle the mourner: of the 800 men in his regiment fighting the Red steamroller, only he and two comrades survived.

We present here Leon Degrelle (1906-1994) dealing with successes, enduring persecutions and slander, and finding the humor and inner fire to continue slaying his hypocritical foes with the word and the pen while inspiring the next generations of militants for the West.

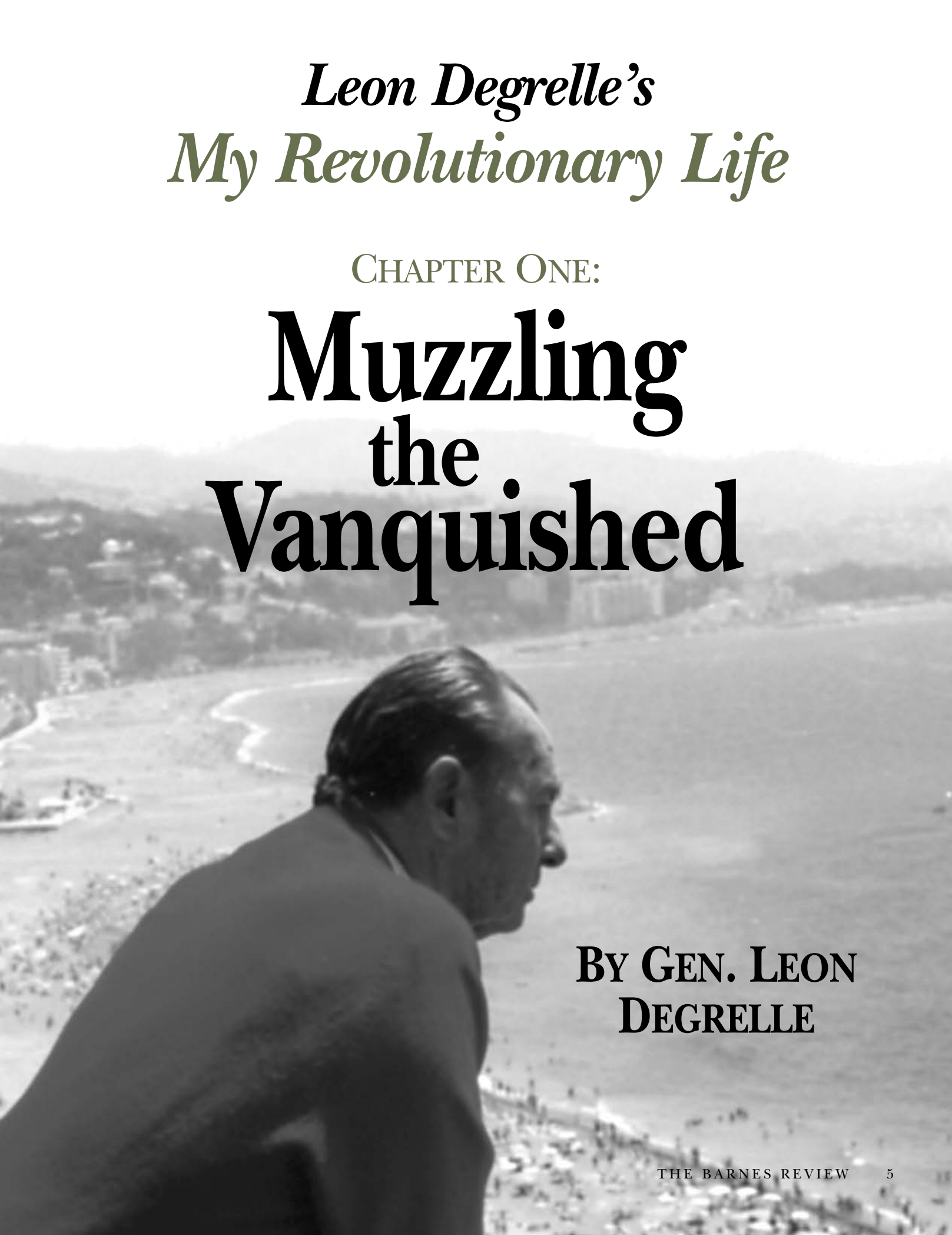
The following is chapter one of Leon Degrelle's *My Revolutionary Life*. . . . ❖

Facing page: Leon Degrelle, always the visionary, gazes over the Bay of Malaga, Spain, always the visionary. This photo was taken in the 1990s when Degrelle was in his 80s and writing *My Revolutionary Life*. **Above:** A joyful Degrelle on leave from the Russian campaign. He is shown with the four youngest of his eight children and his devoted wife Jeanne. After the war, Degrelle's children were forcibly taken from him and his wife and spread across Germany. He later managed to find them all, and Degrelle reunited the family in Spain under the protection of Francisco Franco.

Leon Degrelle's
My Revolutionary Life

Chapter One:

Muzzling the Vanquished



By Gen. Leon Degrelle

For those of us who escaped in 1945 from the Eastern Front's final hell, torn up by wounds, overcome by sorrows, devoured by pain, what rights do we still have? We are dead men. Dead men with legs, arms, and breath—but dead.

To pronounce a word of truth in public or write a dozen lines without lies after having fought pistol in hand against the Soviet machine—above all, to have been a leader called "fascist"—this is immediately seen by the "democrats" as a "provocation."

For a criminal with normal rights, it is always possible to explain away and justify oneself. Has he killed his father? His mother? Bankers? Neighbors? Has he since then gone back to a life of crime? Then newspapers of the world press will open their columns to his "memoirs"; they will publish the tale of his crimes under bombastic headlines, decorated with a thousand gaudy and gory details. It matters not whether the subject is an infamous cut-throat or one of his ten eager imitators.

As for those condemned for political reasons, now that depends. It is the color of their political banner that determines their justification or execration.

A clinical description in America of the most vulgar murderer went through multiple print runs and made millions of dollars—a bestseller for its obsessively nitpicking analyst, Truman Capote.[1]

Other killers at large such as the late "Bonnie and Clyde" are apotheosized in films and even dictate new fashions in upper-crust malls.

As for those condemned for political reasons, now that depends. It is the color of their political banner that determines their justification or execration.

A campesino, a country bumpkin who became the leader of a band in the extreme-leftist *Frente Popular* in 1930s Spain, one whose scruples never prevented him from machine-gunning patriotic *Nacionalistas,* has been able—in the very same Spain where he murdered his compatriots—to explain freely and at length, in hundreds of thousands of copies of the highest circulation newspaper in Madrid, all his bloody adventures as a Spaniard of the left.

But we must remember—he was of the left.

He had the right to kill and then to brag about his killing.

In fact, on the left you have all the rights.

Whatever have been the crimes—yes, the mass exterminations—in which every Marxist regime indulges, no one will even look askance at the individual Marxist killer. The conservative right will not because it inanely prides itself on being "open to dialogue" with sworn enemies. The left will not because it always stands by all its cherished henchmen.

A revolutionary agitator, communist guerrilla and Castro confidant the likes of Regis Debray[2] can count on sympathizing audiences everywhere. One hundred bourgeois newspapers will excitedly rush out with his newest ideas. The pope and Gen. De Gaulle rush to protect him, and plead that he not be executed in the country he tried overthrowing, one under his tiara, the other under a general's hat.

How can one avoid the contrast with fate of Robert Brasillach, the greatest writer France produced during the war years? Passionate about his country, to which he had dedicated his life and his work, "la Libération" of '44 meant the poet was pitilessly eliminated (on February 6, 1945). No officer's hat was

Waffen-SS General Leon Degrelle: *A Life in the Crucible*

Leon Degrelle was among the most indomitable leaders of the 20th century. Some have called him "fearless." But Adolf Hitler, attending a speech by Josef Goebbels, once corrected the notion that a true fighter can be "fearless." Goebbels, carried away by his own oratory, had rhapsodized that "the German soldier is fearless."

Hitler scoffed: "My dear Goebbels, one can see from this that you have never been at the front. No one who has seen its carnage is fearless. All one can do is overcome the fear."

This call to overcome fear was heeded a lifetime long by a Belgian village boy who faced poverty, political ostracism, the knocking-out of ten of his teeth and the bayoneting of 21 supporters by order of Jewish Interior Minister of France Georges Mandel, four years on the Eastern Front, a plane crash in Spain, the seizure of his seven girls and little son by the post-war Belgian government, pursuit by Israeli hit squads and, finally, a bounty on his aged head by Simon Wiesenthal.

Nothing could have been worse for the devout Christian and family man Degrelle than the kidnapping by the post-war Belgian government of his offspring , who were scattered to eight different foster homes, given entirely new names and prevented from seeing each other or their parents. Finally, through fiercely devoted friends, Degrelle was able to restore all eight to his hearth.

Overcoming every fear possible, Degrelle entered Valhalla in 1994 as a legend in the history of the West.

Above, Antonio de Velazquez's famous painting entitled *The Surrender of Breda*. Degrelle had most certainly seen this painting at the Prado Museum in Madrid, and it made a lasting impression. It depicts the moment in 1625 when Spanish General Ambrosio de Spinola accepted the surrender of the Dutch commander of Breda, Justin von Nassau. Although an intercepted message from the Dutch had divulged to the Spanish that the defenders of Breda were running out of food and ammunition, the munificent de Spinola still offered compassionate surrender terms and spared the city from sacking and burning, which was the norm. The chivalrous behavior demonstrated by the Spanish at Breda was in stark contrast to the treatment the vanquished received after World War II and which Degrelle grieves over in chapter one of *My Revolutionary Life*.

seen in his defense, but a braided hat surely nodded the signal to the firing squad that gunned this writer down.

The rank anarchist Daniel Cohn-Bendit[3]—born in Germany but who agitates equally in France—is barely sought by the French police. *Ipso facto* the police never find him, even when he is getting ready to blow the whole country sky-high.

As much as he wanted and the way he wanted it, he was able to publish his rantings—as incendiary as they were mediocre—via capitalist publishing firms. He must have snickered as he pocketed the fat royalty checks handed him by those he would destroy.

The Soviets established their dictatorship on the bones of 16.5 million murdered. But mentioning this martyrdom *en masse* in polite society is just not done. . .

Nikita Khrushchev, commissar of the lethal Ukrainian famine, a vulgar hog-market mountebank, he of the big chick-pea-mole on a peasant nose, a sweaty man, dressed like a ragbag, why shouldn't he have clumped triumphantly around the United States, his granny on his arm, escorted by U.S. Cabinet officials and fawning billionaires, and by French "can-can" dancers and the flower of the Kennedy clan? Nikita even permitted himself to bang on the table with his sweaty shoe during a General Assembly of the United Nations without the bouncers being called.

In the same vein, Bolshevik vice premier Alexei Kosygin bowed his august, badly cooked potato-head to receive laurel wreaths from the French. The French were still fainting like ladies over the stories of Auschwitz—but entirely amnesiac about some thousands of Polish officers at Katyn. These officers had merely served in 1940 in the army of a French ally; they were merely the elite of Polish society—and the USSR shot them down like dogs.

Stalin himself, the most monstrous killer of the 20th century, an implacable tyrant, massacring dementedly for decades his people, his colleagues, his officers, and his family members, he had to be the one to receive a glistening sword of gold from the

most conservative of monarchs, the king of England. His Majesty the King had no concept of how macabre was his gift choice for such a criminal.

But if we, the surviving fascists of World War II, have the extreme impertinence to open our mouths for just one instant, then in the very next instant thousands of "true democrats" begin frantically shrieking and baying—petrifying our own friends, who fervently implore us to "watch what you say!"

Watch what we say about what?

Is the Soviet cause now so venerable?

For 44 years [as of 1989, when this was written—Ed.] the world has been a spectator afforded numerous chances to realize the depths of Bolshevik evil. The world saw the tragedies of East Germany in 1953 and of Hungary in 1956, both crushed under Soviet tanks to expiate the crime of a reawakening taste for liberty. In 1968 the "world community" witnessed how Czechoslovakia was ground underfoot and muzzled like an animal by hundreds of thousands of communist invaders. That nation had fallen victim to an appalling naiveté: dreaming it could wriggle unnoticed out of the galley-slave's neck irons that Moscow had forced over its head.

This world could not plead ignorance to the sighs of the many peoples oppressed by the USSR from the Gulf of Finland to the shores of the Black Sea. These agonies demonstrate clearly what horror not one but both halves of Europe would have suffered had Stalin been able to hurl his tanks past Berlin and all the way to the docks of Brittany and the Rock of Gibraltar.

The smallest uprising that occurs in East Berlin, Budapest or Prague, and the motorized brass knuckles arrive. Russian tanks blast down the dreamers.

From the hell that was Stalingrad in November 1942 to the hell that was Berlin in April 1945, 900 days of horror and dread would pass. It was an ever more desperate struggle with an ever more horrible suffering, and its cost was the young lives of thousands who had resolved, of their own free will, that someone must go to the front.

Someone must volunteer to be crushed, ground literally into the mud by Red tanks, sacrificing all to contain or to slow the Red army despite the terrifying odds, to halt a flood that surged from the Volga River and was racing toward Western Europe.

Belgian Waffen SS Gen. Leon Degrelle was an individual of exceptional intellect, dedicated to Western Culture. He fought not only for his country but for the survival of Christian Europe, preventing the continent from being inundated by Stalin's savage hordes. What Degrelle has to say, as an eyewitness to some of the key events in the history of the 20th century, is vastly important within the historical and factual context of his time and has great relevance to the continuing struggle today for the survival of civilization as we know it.

In the next issue of The Barnes Review, Degrelle describes the fascist countries—Portugal, Spain, Germany and Italy—and Hitler's disastrous and unrequited affection for a "jealous," a "theatrical" Mussolini. This latest series of the valuable works of Gen. Degrelle has been translated and will be archived by ***John Nugent***, a longtime European-American rights activist, former Marine machinegunner and writer.

In 1940 just a week elapsed between the time the German Wehrmacht erupted over the French frontier near Sedan and the time it reached victoriously the English Channel.

What would have happened if the European fighters on the German Eastern Front—among whom were 400,000 non-German volunteers from 28 countries—had retreated as frantically as the Belgians and French? And if they had not offered, inch by inch, through three long years of brutal combat, a veritably superhuman resistance to the tide of Bolshevism? I will tell you: All of Europe would have been swamped without possibility of rescue by the end of the year 1943 or the beginning of 1944, before Gen. Dwight Eisenhower had ever run a tank over his first apple tree in Normandy.

Forty-four years have now elapsed. All the European countries the Soviets conquered—Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria—have remained under their pitiless domination.

The smallest uprising occurs in East Berlin, Budapest or Prague, and the motorized brass knuckles arrive. Russian tanks blast down the dreamers at point blank range.

Starting in July 1945, the Western Allies, having bet so imprudently on "cooperation" with Stalin, began ever so slowly to be disenchanted.

The first sign was when Churchill muttered to Truman under his breath at Potsdam—as they were leaving a meeting with Stalin, the real victor of World War II—"We stuck the wrong pig."

What pathetic and tardy regrets: "We stuck the wrong pig!"

Yes, Winston, for your previously "good pig" now bestrode like a giant dragon both Europe and Asia, fire-breathing his glee, the dragon's tail at Vladivostok and the snout 120 miles from the borders of France.

The snout is still there, 44 years later, more menacing than ever, to the point that in our time no one dares even to address it except by bowing and scraping first.

The day after the 1968 crushing of Prague, the Johnsons, the De Gaulles and the Chancellor Kiesingers of this base world restricted themselves to mere protests, platitudes and timid regrets.

Meanwhile, half of Europe suffocated under the huge paunch of the Pig.

Does all this not suffice to justify our combat against Bolshevism?

Is it just—is it decent—that those who foresaw the danger clearly—those who from 1941-45 blocked the gory path of Soviet tanks by hurling in sacrifice all their youth, the tender ties to their families, their young energies, and their desires—that they are treated as pariahs unto the day of their death and even beyond the grave?

Yes, pariahs whose lips are nailed together from the moment they try to explain to those who hound them "we too were just like you. . . ."

For before we volunteered, we too had happy lives, houses

with comforts, children who cherished us, and things we owned that made life easier. . . .

We too were once young, with bodies vibrant with energy, bodies that desired pleasure, that smelled the fresh air and the fragrances of spring, and grasped for life with a triumphant eagerness. . . .

And we too were passionate about our work. We young men reached for our ideals. . . .

But then we were called away by our conscience to discard our 20 years, our 30 years of normal life, and all our dreams faded. We marched far away into nightmarish suffering, into incessant anguish, into the dread of eternal cold invading one by one all our body parts. We entered a world where wounds ripped our flesh, and unending combat—so often hand-to-hand—snapped our bones, left and right. It was a time of horrific hallucinations; how terrible when you realize they are reality!

Did you, "Mr. So Quick to Condemn," see our comrades in death agony? Did you hear the red hiccup of gore going up their throats? Did you see our blood streaming in glue-like mud or spreading dark violet across the snows?

We returned haggard from the land of killing—more alive than dead, but no, less than alive.

Forty-four years later, we remember our parents dead in prison and our parents murdered as well as our arrival in distant exile at the end of our rope. The "democracies," irascible and vicious, have ever since continued to pursue us with inextinguishable hate.

There was a time, such as after the 1625 Battle of Breda in the Netherlands (it can still be appreciated in Diego Velazquez's masterful painting in the Prado Museum of Madrid)[4] when the victor offered his embrace, his commiseration and his affection to the vanquished.

A human gesture! Because to be defeated— what suffering is there in that alone—and to see the collapse of one's plans and one's efforts; to stand with clenched fists facing a future that has vanished forever, and to see the empty carcass of the Reich breathing its last—a pain that finds no adequate words!

What punishment for us, had we been guilty!

What suffering we received, but we had dreamt only of the triumph of purity!

In less ferocious times, the victor would reach out fraternally toward the vanquished foe, understanding the immense and secret pain that is felt by him who, though his life had been spared, had lost all that gave that life meaning.

Left, a pensive Col. Degrelle after extended service on the Eastern Front. By this time he had suffered horrors that broke lesser men.

What value has life for a painter whose eyes have been put out, or for a sculptor whose arms have been ripped from their sockets?

What does life yet offer a political leader whom the Fates have smashed, who had borne faithfully his burning idealism, who had possessed the willpower and energy to translate visions into realities and to venture to change life itself for his people?

Never again will he realize his goals; never again will he create.

For him, the core has died.

* * *

You ask: During the tragedy of World War II, what was our core? How were the "fascisms" born that have been the center of our lives? How did they thrive? Why did they founder?

After 44 years, what justice should we accord them? ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1]*In Cold Blood,* 1965, also made into a Hollywood film.

[2]His arrest in 1965 in Bolivia alongside Che Guevara caused an avalanche of protest from a panoply of American and French leftist intellectuals and authors.

[3]Born in Germany in 1945 and raised in France as a Jewish "citizen of the world," Daniel Cohn-Bendit renounced his French citizenship in 1958 to avoid military service. He went back into France to lead the 1968 Paris student revolt, in which Gen. De Gaulle sent out tanks to protect the government.

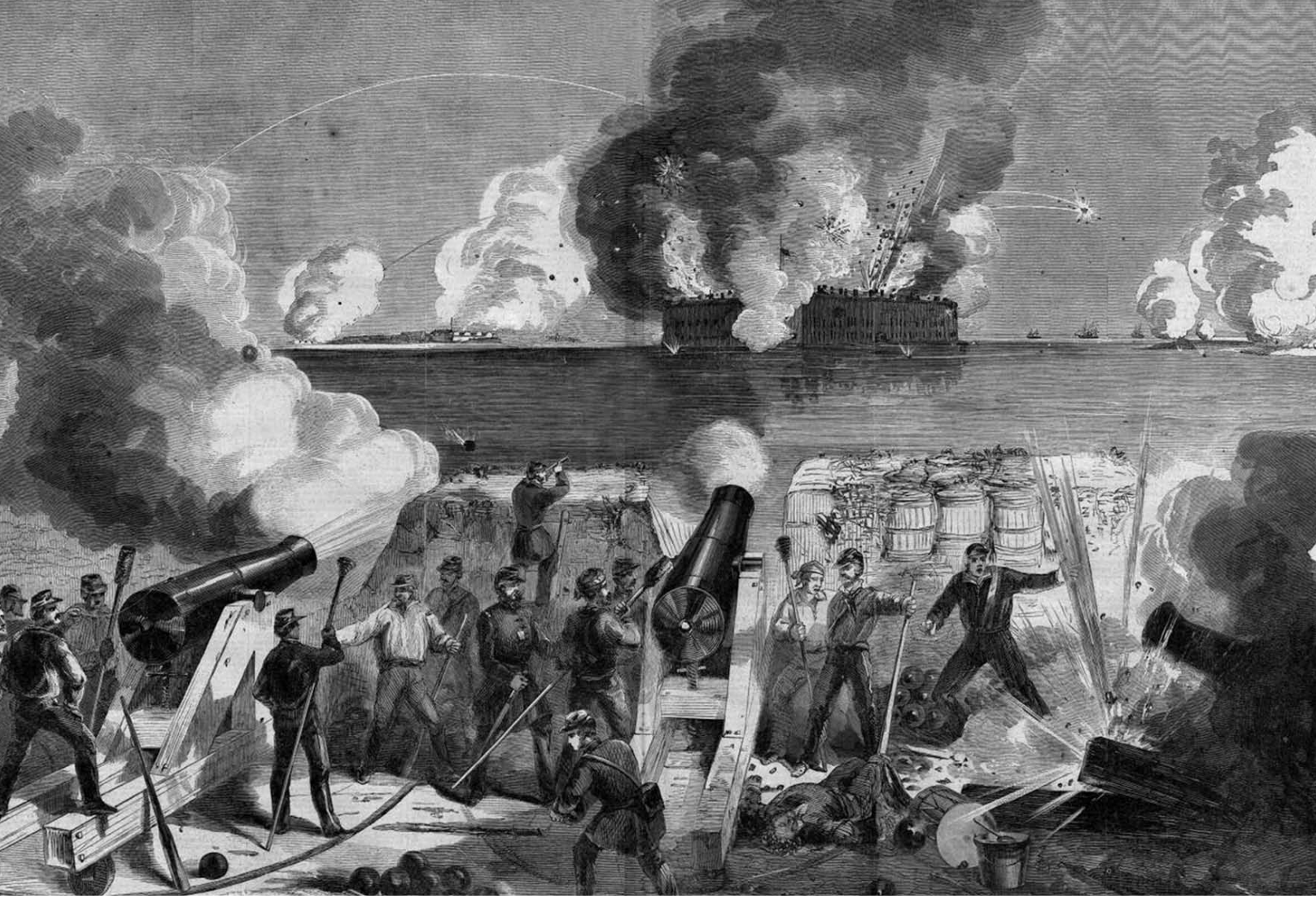
Expelled as a "seditious alien," Monsieur (or Herr) Cohn-Bendit founded in Frankfurt, Germany the militant group *Revolutionaerer Kampf* [Revolutionary Struggle] with a street rowdy friend, Joschka Fischer, he who now wears a three-piece suit as the "Green" foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany.

In 2003, Cohn-Bendit, now a German member of the European Parliament located in Strasbourg, France, was sought for arrest by the Frankfurt (Germany) police for harboring the long-sought Baader-Meinhof terrorist Hans-Joachim Klein—at his home in Normandy, France. The European Parliament refused to lift his parliamentary immunity.

Cohn-Bendit also founded a leftist kindergarten "to radicalize" tiny Germans. Later he was accused of pedophilia after writing an autobiography in which German children "opened [his] fly and caressed him." (No parents with the "*Radikaler Kindergarten*" complained.)

A member of both the French and German "Green" parties, Cohn-Bendit violated the French party's statutes by not donating to them a percentage of his European Parliament salary. With his striking red hair, his epithet in France is "Danny le Rouge" (Danny the Red).

[4]In 1625, during the Dutch war to expel Spanish occupiers, General Ambrogio Spinola (an Italian marquis in the service of Philip II) learned from a captured letter that the defenders of Breda, the fortress city he was besieging, were running out of food and ammunition. The Spaniard offered generous surrender terms to the Dutch. They accepted, and in his mercy he followed the terms to the letter. In this painting by Diego Velazquez of rare humanity in war, the Dutch commander Justin von Nassau is seen supplicating General Spinola—who bids him magnanimously to arise.



How the 'Secret Empire'

A Brief Introduction to 'The Secret Empire' Series

LAST ISSUE, TBR PUBLISHED just one chapter from the brand new 456-page tome entitled *The Secret Empire: Part II* written by Cushman Cunningham. In the article, Cunningham laid out how what he terms "the Secret Empire" has co-opted some lodges of Freemasonry and their role in orchestrating world events including the American Revolution, the U.S. Civil War, the French and Russian revolutions, the assassination of JFK and other murders, revolutions and general mayhem. This social unrest is always aimed at furthering the financial and political goals of the members of the Secret Empire—bankers, industrialists, anti-Christians and other members of the "global elite."

And although the book is thick, it reads fast, and like a novel—every chapter is loaded with the kind of factual information TBR readers love—history mixed with factual conspiracy mixed with real-life intrigue. You'll be enthralled at the cast of sordid yet influential characters who have wielded power behind the scenes, generation after generation.

Reproduced here is another chapter from this awe-inspiring book. This chapter—originally 17,000 words but edited here to just 7,000—deals with the role the Secret Empire played in instigating and orchestrating the American Civil War and how those members of the Secret Empire planned on using the American conflagration for major financial gain . . . and ultimately how they failed to split America in two (or more) planned pieces. This chapter also discusses how Spain, England and France, at the behest of their Secret Empire masters, convinced firebrands in the South to secede and the unexpected "fly in the ointment" that saved the day.

Beautifully bound in a quality softcover, ***The Secret Empire, Part II*** is available from TBR for a limited time at $24.75 (minus 10% for TBR subscribers, #418) plus $3 S&H. TBR has agreed, in conjunction with Leela Publishing of North Fort Myers, Florida, to also make ***Part I*** available to TBR readers. It is also sold for $24.75 (minus 10% for subscribers, #418A) plus $3 S&H. **The set of two sells for just $40 and is listed as item #418B. Add $5 S&H for the set.** **See page 54.**

Instigated the Civil War

By Cushman Cunningham

The efforts of the Secret Empire (SE) to divide Americans against one another go on continuously. One of their greatest bids to divide us was the so-called Civil War, which was promoted largely by the Secret Empire. In fact, the Secret Empire was probably the decisive influence in causing the War Between the States. It was able to encourage the secessionist firebrands in the South from several apparently separate sources of support, which in reality were all secretly coordinated by the Secret Empire in London.

This was possible because nobody at that time dreamed that Napoleon III, the emperor of the French, was actually a Secret Empire puppet, boosted into power by Empire supporters in London, including the Rothschild interests. Nor was it known that a powerful hidden American Jewish conspiracy based in Charleston, South Carolina, was agitating effectively for secession. In 1843 the secret B'nai B'rith society had been founded in Charleston, South Carolina, by a small group of slave-owning Jews calling themselves "the Sons of the Covenant." They followed Cabalistic doctrine and practices. By 1900 the B'nai B'rith had expanded from its secret origin in Charleston, South Carolina, to 267 lodges around the world.

Left, Baron James de Rothschild, a mentor to Eugenie de Montijo, wife of Napoleon III, **above**. According to the author, Napoleon III was no more than a stooge for the Secret Empire, a group of powerful movers and shakers bent on profiting from an American civil war. His military moves on Mexico at the time were a blatant attempt to get French forces near the southern border with America so that, should he get the opportunity, he could intervene on the side of the Confederacy. His plans failed.

The slave trade had been a Jewish monopoly for hundreds of years. The Khazar Jews of Russia had been famous for supplying white Slav slaves to Muslim and Turk rulers in the Middle East and Mediterranean. (Our word "slave" derives from the word "Slav.") This trade expanded westward throughout the Mediterranean, until in the 15th and 16th centuries the Mediterranean slave trade was a Jewish monopoly. With Portuguese colonization of the west coast of Africa, the trade in African slaves for the Americas boomed in the experienced hands of the Portuguese Sephardic Jews. They also monopolized the new sugar business in Brazil until the Portuguese crown under the Braganza kings reconquered Brazil and brought in the Inquisition to subdue the Brazilian Jews.

In the second half of the 17th century, Charleston had become perhaps the principal refuge of Jews fleeing from Brazil. The gentleman adventurers from Barbados who founded the new colony of the Carolinas were partners with the "Lords Proprietors" in London who granted the charter of the "Fundamental Constitutions of 1669" establishing the new colony in the Carolinas. Either some of the Barbados adventurers were Jewish, or they were at least sympathetic to the plight of the refugees who had arrived in Barbados from Brazil. They had appealed to some of the sympathetic Lords Proprietors in London on behalf of the

Facing page: This illustration shows Confederate batteries pounding Fort Sumter in April 1861. This artillery barrage officially began what is known in the North as the Civil War or the War of Southern Secession and in the South as the War for Southern Independence. Either way, there were powerful forces working behind the scenes to make sure a civil war of some type broke out in America in the 1860s. The Rothschilds saw big profits in such a war. According to the author, the Rothschilds, with their Masonic minions of the Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction (an arm of what he calls the "Secret Empire") based in Charleston, South Carolina, worked to convince secessionist-minded Southerners that England and France would supply large numbers of military troops to the South if war broke out. In fact, they did not, and the South lost the war after 500,000 Americans on both sides had died.

refugees. As a result "The Fundamental Constitutions of 1669" contained an unusual provision for freedom of religion for any people wishing to form a church . . . any except Catholics. This was intended to include Jews and French Huguenots. This Constitution of 1669 was drafted by John Locke (who inspired many of the ideas of the Founding Fathers), then the secretary to Anthony Ashley Cooper, one of the Lords Proprietors.

By the beginning of the 18th century Charleston was the city with the largest number of Jews in North America. It was the cultural center of American Jewry. The Sephardic Jewish Francis Salvador of Charleston was the first Jew elected to public office. Reform Judaism began here, introduced by journalist Isaac Harby. Most of its Sephardic Jews from Brazil were slave owners, and some, such as Moses Lindow, operated slave ships carrying human chattel from Africa (1735-1775). The charter of the Carolina colony was the only colonial charter that specifically sanctioned slavery. It was also the only colonial charter to specify the right of Jews to equal treatment under the law.

It is no coincidence that Charleston, South Carolina, was also the headquarters of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, which was the powerful popular political arm of the SE behind the South's drive for secession from the union.

This Masonic Lodge had first been founded in 1801 by American Tories, British Scottish Rite Masons who had sided with the British during the Revolution, but had been allowed to retain American citizenship afterward and to keep their properties (under terms of the 1783 Treaty of Paris which ended the Revolutionary War.) But many of them were still secretly dedicated to the SE objective of bringing the lost American colonies back under British rule. Forty-two years later some of their Jewish members would found the B'nai B'rith. Together with the Masonic secret army, the Knights of the Golden Circle, they led the drive for secession.

Charleston was the headquarters of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, which was the powerful political arm of the Secret Empire behind the South's drive for secession.

It was therefore no coincidence that the most fiery secessionists were from Charleston, South Carolina: Robert B. Rhett (Sr. and Jr.), William L. Yancy, John C. Calhoun, U.S. Senators James Chesnut and James H. Hammond, Robert Barnwell, Christopher G. Menninger, Abraham Myers and hosts of lesser "fire-eaters." Many of them were of part-Jewish origin. South Carolina, the first state to secede, also started the war by attacking Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor.

The objective of the Secret Empire in fomenting the Civil War was to destroy the example of free self-government represented by the United States of America. The British had tried in 1812 to conquer the infant U.S. republic, and failed. Now the Secret Empire was trying a new strategy. They wanted the U.S. to split up into two or more smaller (possibly warring) nations, which would be easier to reconquer when the opportunities presented themselves. At the same time, they were investing heavily in both the North and the South to dominate each economically (and therefore politically) from inside.

Through their newspapers (i.e., Rhett's *Mercury* of Charleston) they fanned the fires of secession in the South. Through the French and British embassies and trade agencies in Washington, they confided in Southern legislators that France and Britain would not only recognize the Confederacy (C.S.A.), but would provide it war financing and unlimited supplies of the most modern arms. They even promised that, if necessary, France and Britain would intervene with troops to protect the new Confederacy. They expressed absolute confidence that the Lincoln administration would not resort to arms to force the Confederacy back into the union, when they were facing a well-armed South backed up by the French and British empires.

The Southern leaders knew that more than 80 percent of the trained and combat-tested army officers of the U.S. Army in the recent Mexican War had come from the South, and most would side with the Confederacy if it came to war between the two Americas. The majority of enlisted soldiers had also come from the South. The Mexican War had been much more popular in the South than in the North, and the South had a strong tradition of military service: The oldest son would inherit the family farm, and subsequent younger sons would often enlist in a military career.

Even before Lincoln's election, as the old Democratic Party split into Breckenridge (South) and Douglas (North) factions at the Democratic Party convention in the summer of 1860, southern leaders had been canvassing U.S. Army officers from the South, pressuring them to resign their Union commissions and "go south" to join the Confederate Army then being formed. Of course the U.S. War Department was able to gauge its loss of officers by the number of resignations, and it was aware of the fact that the majority of its best officers had "gone South." Clearly a decision to preserve the union by force could risk military disaster.

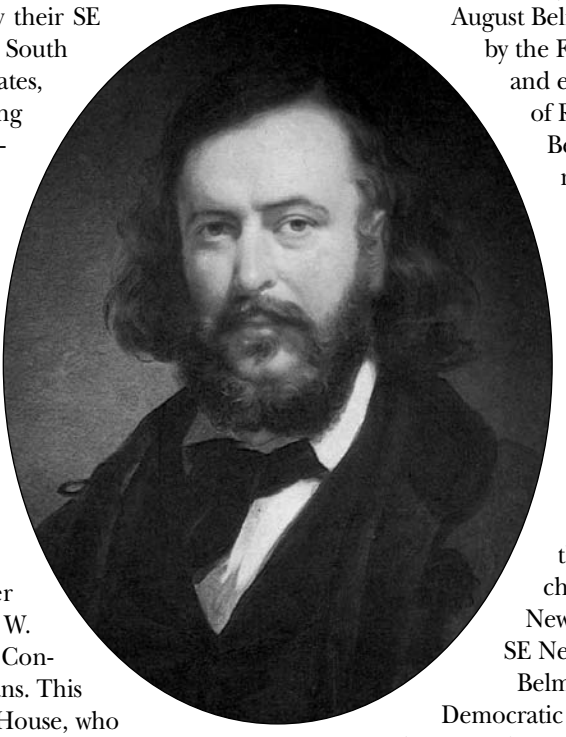
The South selected Jefferson Davis as its first president because of his distinguished military background. He had been a much-decorated general in the Mexican War. And before that he had made an outstanding reputation commanding troops on the frontier. It was during his service on the frontier that he became acquainted with Gen. Albert Pike, the outstanding Illuminatist of his time, commander of the Knights of the Golden Circle, creator of the Ku Klux Klan and leader of the Masonic satanists. He knew all the generals in the Union Army personally—generals he now invited to join the C.S.A. Army.

In addition to his conviction that the Confederacy could field a stronger army than the Union, he was also convinced that the Europeans, Britain and France, would not tolerate a Union blockade, which would cut off supplies of cotton for their cotton mills. Their navies would intervene to break any blockade the Union might try to impose on the South. He had been promised confidentially by his good personal friend, Judah P. Benjamin, a Sephardic Jew from New Orleans, that the latest British and French arms would soon be shipped in unlimited quantities from Mexico to the Confederacy through Texas. When the French, British and Spanish landed expeditionary forces in Vera Cruz in

1861, Jeff Davis understood that they were there to set up the "pipeline" through which European arms would be supplied to the Confederacy, financed by the French Rothschilds.

Other leading secessionist leaders assured him that the French and British were threatening Lincoln that they would enter the war on the side of the South if Lincoln insisted on trying to force the South back into the Union. If Lincoln did persist, the French and British would send troops from Mexico to help the Confederacy. The reason announced to the world for the British, French and Spanish armed intervention in Mexico was to force the new Mexican government of Benito Juarez to pay the loans incurred earlier by the military government Juarez had just defeated and overthrown. They were the collection agent for the Rothschilds and the other European bankers.

That was what they said. But actually their SE purpose in Mexico was to ensure that the South seceded successfully from the United States, and then to join it to a new slave-owning nation that would include Mexico, Central America and the entire Caribbean basin. This new nation would be the new headquarters and stronghold of the Secret Empire, completely under its control.



The first step toward this was to bolster the confidence of the secessionist leaders in the South by assuring them that the French and British would indeed supply them all the guns they would need to fight the Yankees. Rothschild agents in Mexico were to transport the guns up the east coast of Mexico and deliver them to another Rothschild agent in south Texas, Thomas W. House, who would deliver them to Confederate arsenals in Texas and New Orleans. This House was the uncle of Edward Mandel House, who later was the Secret Empire "controller" of President Woodrow Wilson before and during World War I. The main base for Thomas House's gun smuggling operations was an inlet on a deserted piece of coast on the bay south of today's Corpus Christi, north of the mouth of the Rio Grande. This later became the King Ranch. Apparently Capt. King had been one of House's lieutenants in the smuggling operation.

But in early 1862 House's gun smuggling became much more difficult when Adm. Farragut sailed the Union fleet up the Mississippi and occupied New Orleans. It was still possible to smuggle small quantities of guns through the bayou country of south Louisiana and cross the Mississippi at night, but the volume of guns smuggled fell off dramatically. For a while a trickle of guns also went north through Texas by land, crossing the Red River, and then the Mississippi River, until Union gunboats closed the Mississippi at Vicksburg.

Starting early in the 19th century, the Secret Empire had set in motion its plan to divide the United States in half by the Civil War. It accelerated this plan after the failure of the British army to reconquer their lost American colony during the War of 1812. The headquarters of the SE in London sent out a team of powerful secret agents to New York. This team would soon go south to lead the Southerners to secede from the union. The team included many British members, mostly from the British West Indies, from West Indian half-Jewish families that had been closely involved in the West Indies sugar industry and its associated slave trade. Their slave-owning background made them natural allies of the Southern slave-owners.

Members of this SE team who became Southern secessionist leaders were John Quitman (who later became governor of Mississippi), John Slidell, Judah P. Benjamin (eventual Confederate secretary of state), Howell Cobb plus former U.S. secretary of the treasury and Confederate Gen. Albert Pike. Also sent from Germany to New York to work with them was August Belmont, a Jewish banker especially trained by the Frankfort house of Rothschild, a protégé and earlier the constant traveling companion of Rothschild partner, Salomon Rothschild. Belmont (whose name at birth had originally been "Schoenberg") was welcomed to New York by John Quitman, then top political assistant to Aaron Burr, boss of the New York Democratic Party machine, who trained Belmont in U.S. and New York politics and introduced him to the SE New York elite and their leading agents.

Said to be a Luciferian, Confederate Gen. Albert Pike established a framework, based on a vision, of events that would play themselves out in the 20th and 21st centuries to bring about the New World Order.

Belmont later became boss of the New York Democratic Party machine. Belmont was also a very close friend of Benjamin, who also became a U.S. senator from Louisiana (like his mentor, John Slidell), and then Confederate secretary of state. Belmont invested Rothschild millions in Yankee industry, which provided the arms that eventually crushed the Confederacy. John Quitman left New York for Mississippi with the secret power to command the Freemasons of the Deep South in his suitcase, which power eventually made him governor of Mississippi. He also was commander of another secret society, an offshoot of the southern wing of the Masons, the Knights of the Golden Circle (GC). The Knights of the GC were a pro-slavery secret society organized in the U.S. by two SE agents, two Englishmen named Killian Van Renssalaer and Dr. George W.L. Bickley (also a reporter for *The London Times*).

* * *

The Knights of the Golden Circle and the southern Freemasons were behind the agitation that led to the U.S. war with Mexico in 1847-48. John Quitman (who had been appointed a U.S. Army general by President William K. Polk) became the military governor of Mexico City, virtual dictator over the corpse of Mexico. He advised President Polk to annex all of Mexico into the

United States of America.

But the Republicans of the North had objected to the war against Mexico as a war of naked aggression waged by slave owners for the purpose of extending slavery. They would only agree to the annexation of a northern strip of Mexico between Texas and California (which became New Mexico and Arizona).

John Quitman left Mexico City after the surrender of the Mexican army and traveled to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was welcomed like a conquering hero. It was a gala occasion for which all of Charleston turned out to celebrate. The Charleston bankers and leaders of the B'nai B'rith, the Knights of the Golden Circle and the Freemasons knew what the people of Charleston did not know: that the victory over Mexico prepared the way for the next step, the secession of the South from the union. In Charleston, Quitman was crowned "sovereign grand inspector general" of Scottish Rite Freemasonry and appointed to head the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction.

The British crown decided that it could reduce its political risk by leaving the Mexican invasion entirely in the hands of Napoleon III. They had become slightly apprehensive after their bluff to back down Lincoln and the Union had failed and the Union had been committed to civil war. But what really panicked them was the response of the Russian czar, Alexander II, to an appeal for help from Lincoln. The czar knew that the British and the French were planning to intervene in the Civil War by sending troops from Mexico and Canada to help the Confederacy. So he sent an appeal to all the other capitals of Europe asking for the Concert of Europe to assemble to consider action against Britain and France for threatening world peace by their planned aggression against the United States. And he sent two Russian fleets to aid the American fleet.

The czar knew the British and French were planning to intervene in the Civil War by sending troops from Mexico and Canada to help the Confederacy, so he sent two Russian fleets to aid the U.S.

The Concert of Europe was the assembly of European states set up after the Napoleonic wars to keep peace in Europe. It continued to function until 1897, when the British fleet began taking unilateral aggressive actions against the German fleet, which created tensions which eventually led directly to World War I.

The British feared that such publicity about Britain's support for slavery in America would not only cause resentment in Britain's African, Indian and Asian colonies, but also in politics at home in England.

The British and the Spanish decided to settle for partial payment of the Mexican debt and sailed away from Vera Cruz in April 1862, leaving the French to continue with their crazy dream of putting a French puppet "emperor" on the throne of a new "Mexican empire."

The "Mexican empire" fantasy was mainly the idea of Napoleon III's Spanish wife, the "Empress" Eugenie, probably urged on by her old friend and lover, Jose Manuel Hidalgo. Gen. Juan Prim, the Spanish dictator, was interested enough to join in the debt-collection expedition, but sensibly had no enthusiasm for trying to set up a European monarchy in Mexico. The Spanish nobility hated the Americans, holding them and their ideas about self-government responsible for the decline of the Spanish empire in the Americas. But they did not relish a possible confrontation with them.

Both Eugenie and Napoleon III often expressed their contempt for the Americans and their ability as warriors. But when the Civil War ended and the U.S. government told the French to leave, they left immediately.

Napoleon III and Empress Eugenie reflected the opinions of the Secret Empire in London. When he (Louis Napoleon, nephew-by-marriage of the great Napoleon Bonaparte) had been living in London prior to his return to France during the French Revolution of 1848, he had been supported, feted and adopted by the leaders of the Secret Empire, Lord Grey, Benjamin Disraeli, the duke of Wellington, Lord Rothschild, Lord Blessington and all the Secret Empire circle around the British throne. He frequently was entertained at Gore House.

When he returned to France in 1848, his political career was financed by his English friends, who provided the campaign funds that eventually made him emperor of the Second Empire. Earlier elected president of France, he had destroyed the French Republic, replacing it with the Second Empire. The Secret Empire always prefers kings to republics, aristocracy to commoners.

As emperor of the French he served the interests of the Secret Empire in Italy, first sending French troops to stop Garibaldi and Mazzini from taking Rome and declaring an Italian Republic. Later he again sent French troops into Italy to help the king of Savoy, Vittorio Emanuel, an ally of the British crown, gain the crown of Italy.

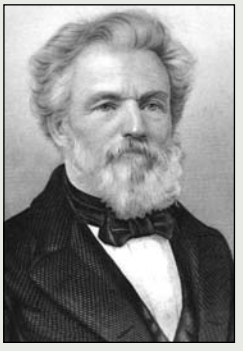
Throughout his career Napoleon III was supported and financed by the Rothschilds. When he presented his empress-to-be to the French court, the Countess de Montijo, Eugenie entered the assembled court gala on the arm of her good friend and mentor, the Baron James de Rothschild. The most powerful minister of the French imperial court was Achille Fould, who served first as minister of finance and later as prime minister. Achille Fould was Jewish, who previous to entering imperial service had worked his whole life for the Rothschild interests. Napoleon III and Eugenie were married in a civil ceremony performed by Achille Fould.

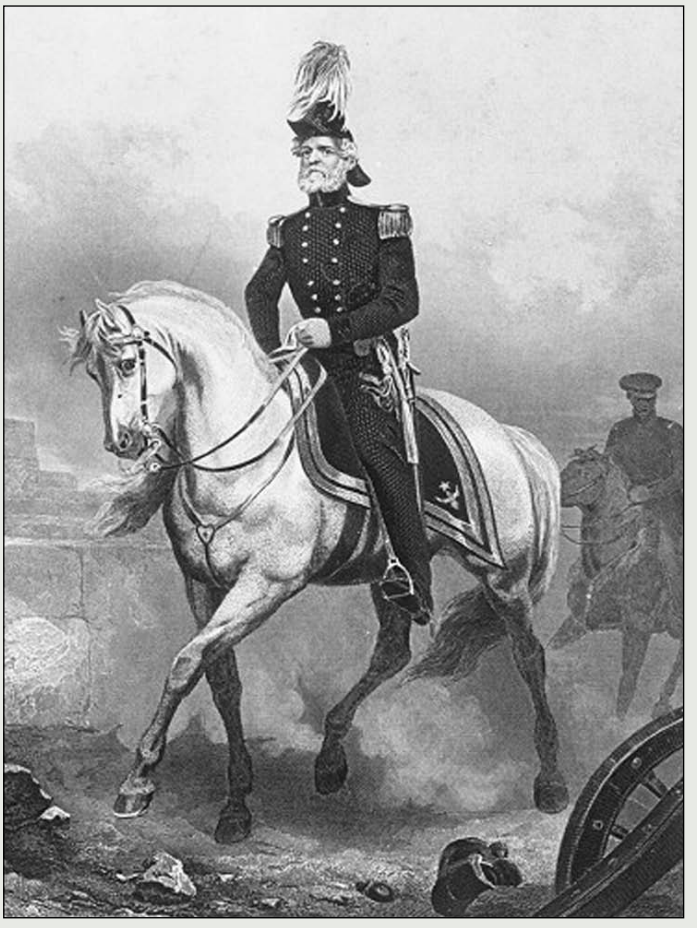
During the two decades France was ruled by Napoleon III the Rothschilds shamelessly looted the French economy under the protection of their puppet "emperor." Fraudulent securities were issued wholesale in France during the 1850s. During the years 1854-5, 457 new companies were formed in France with a combined total capital of over 1 billion francs, and all began issuing stock on the market. Investor losses in fraudulent stock issues were so great that in 1856 the government was obliged to temporarily prohibit the issuing of further stock. The Credit Mobilier fraud was run by the Pereire family, Spanish Sephardic Jews connected to the Rothschild interests.

The fall of the Second Empire was accompanied by massive fraud of investors. The Rothschild Paribas Bank (Banque de Paris et les Payes Bas) the largest in France, financed many of the fraud-

The Fascinating Saga of Gen. John Quitman

John Anthony Quitman (1799-1858), the would-be conqueror of Cuba, was elected to the lower house of the Mississippi state legislature in 1827 and served until 1835. During that period, he also held the position of chancellor and was chairman of the judiciary committee of the constitutional convention of 1832. In 1835, he was elected to the state Senate, became its president on December 3 and, until January 7, 1836, was acting governor. During the Mexican War (far right) he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers July 1, 1846, commissioned a major general in the Regular Army April 14, 1847, and honorably discharged July 20, 1848. Quitman was elected governor of Mississippi in 1849 and served until 1850, when he resigned after being indicted by a federal grand jury at New Orleans for violation of neutrality laws. This was the result of Quitman's support for the "independence movement" in Cuba. The case against him eventually was dismissed, and he was elected to Congress in 1855, where he served until his death in 1858. According to legend, the ghost of Quitman appears at his "Monmouth" plantation, near Natchez, Mississippi, from time to time, startling guests and employees alike.





ulent issues, synchronized with banks controlled by the Rothschild cousins, Rene Mayer and Horace Findley. Forty families (most related to the Rothschilds) controlled the ten largest French banks as well as the French Central Bank.

This was also the era when Jewish-controlled companies based in France built railroads all across Europe (including Germany). The American Harriman family (of Presidential Candidate and Governor "Honest Ave" Averill Harriman) who built the first railroads across the North American continent to the Pacific, were from the French Rothschild railroad trust.

Napoleon III and Empress Eugenie had an almost pathetic respect for the British Crown. They went to London eagerly to be presented to Queen Victoria, and returned whenever they could wrangle an invitation. Eugenie formed a close and affectionate bond with the queen and even went to Scotland with her, without her husband. When Eugenie's beloved sister Paca died, the desolate Eugenie again fled to Scotland to be comforted by Queen Victoria.

During the rest of the American Civil War the British Crown (and the British Secret Empire) maintained a low, neutral profile, content to let their French Imperial cat's-paw do their dirty work for them, not only in Mexico, but also in Washington, D.C.

It was the French Ambassador in Washington and various officers of the French Embassy who assured the two Senators from South Carolina, Chesnut and Hammond, in 1860 that the French and the British would recognize the Confederacy if the Southern States seceded from the Union, and hinted that the two European Empires would supply arms to the Confederacy and perhaps even back them up with Imperial troops. The two fire-breathing Senators from South Carolina reported this encouraging news to their fellow secessionists down south and resigned from the U.S. Senate. The French Embassy reported the same attitudes to the enthusiastic secessionist Louis T. Wigfall, who duly passed the good news on south.

Southern prospects of continuing to market their cotton in Europe despite a Union blockade seemed to improve in the Spring of 1861 when the Charleston, South Carolina, cotton exporting firm of Fraser, Trenblom and company reported confidentially that ten new, fast, heavily armed giant East India merchantmen were available for sale to the Confederacy. Financing might be available in Paris, it was hinted. The Union fleet would have a major problem trying to stop such formidable ships from running the blockade. It was only after the decision was made to secede that it was discovered that the essential financing was not available to the cash-strapped Confederacy after all. The Secret Empire bankers don't take bad risks.

The families of the principals of Fraser and Trenblom had earlier had links to the slave trade in the Caribbean and for generations they had done business with the British West Indies Company in London. Its principals were members of both the Southern Jurisdiction Masonic Lodge and the B'nai B'rith. So we should not have been surprised to see them doing the Secret Empire's bidding.

The trade in Southern cotton was tied into the Indian "China

Opium Trade." The same wealthy British owned the East India merchantmen which carried the cheap British cotton goods produced in Britain to India (Britain's principal market for cotton goods) and which then carried Bengal opium to China and then Chinese and Indian tea back to Britain.

* * *

The Dutch Jews of the Dutch West Indies Company who had become wealthy in Brazil in the sugar business fled to the Caribbean with their slaves and sugarcane cuttings when the Braganza Kings of Portugal reclaimed Brazil for Portugal in the middle of the 17th century (they were the ones who brought the Inquisition to Brazil with them). (See Secret Empire, Part I, Chapter XII for more.)

John A. Quitman's grandfather had been Governor of the Dutch island slave center of Curacao. He was of Dutch Jewish descent. His ancestors had been in the Brazilian sugar trade. He was descended from generations of Dutch West Indies Company officials.

John A. Quitman was born in New York city in the early 1800s where his father's family had fled when the slave rebellions devastated the Caribbean islands. In 1830 young John A. Quitman was sent by the Secret Empire to Mississippi to organize the political movement that would push for Southern secession. He was in charge of the Scottish Rite Masons in Mississippi, which would be his power base. He was also commander of the Knights of the Golden Circle for several states bordering on Mississippi. He used both organizations to agitate for the war against Mexico during the late 1840s. The victory of the United States over Mexico in 1848-49 was also a signal victory for the Golden Circle, which had proposed to join the American slave owning South with conquered Mexico, and thereafter to conquer Central America, the Caribbean countries of northern South America and the islands of the Caribbean and thus to create a slave owning plantation economy enclosing the whole Caribbean basin. Of course to do this, the U.S. South would have to secede from the United States. The Knights of the Golden Circle had not only created and led the popular agitation for the war against Mexico, they had also staffed and run the war. Most of the officers of the U.S. Army, which conquered Mexico, had been southern leaders of the Golden Circle. And most of the troops in that U.S. army had been poor southerners recruited by the Knights of the Golden Circle.

In 1849 General Quitman summoned a meeting of secessionists from all over the South. They passed a resolution to call a formal convention to begin the process of secession from the union.

In late 1849 General Quitman summoned a meeting of secessionists from all over the South. They passed a resolution to call a formal convention in Nashville of representatives from all over the Southern states the following June to begin the process of secession from the union. In January 1850 Quitman became governor of Mississippi. He presided over the Nashville secession convention from June 3rd to 12th, at which nine Southern states proclaimed their support for an extension of the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

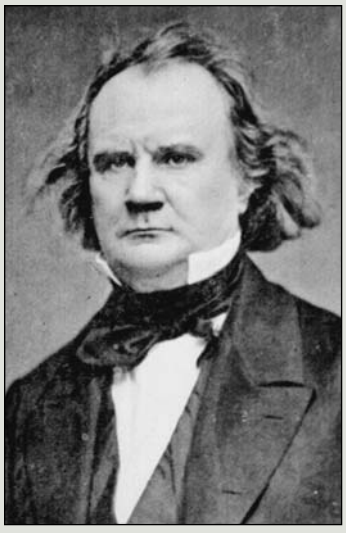
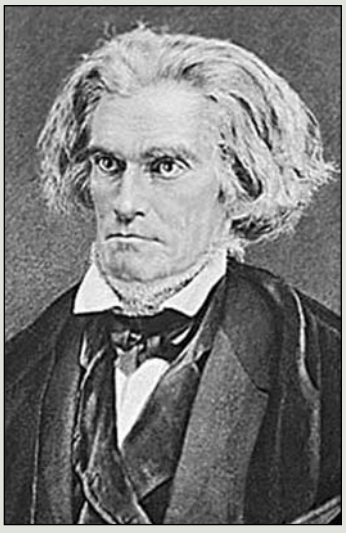
The question of the status of the territories recently conquered from Mexico as regarded ownership of slaves was being hotly debated at this time. Texas was pro-slavery. But the question of opinion regarding slavery in the new territories west of Texas was dubious. However the opinion of the citizens of New Mexico, just to the west of Texas, was not in any doubt whatsoever. Northerners had been flooding down the Santa Fe trail into New Mexico. They were adamantly opposed to slavery. General Quitman organized a volunteer army in Texas to invade the territory of New Mexico on behalf of the slave owners. The Knights of the Golden Circle were the principal recruiters for Quitman's army. But meanwhile General Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican War, had been elected president. He was against extending slavery into the newly conquered territories. And he was especially opposed to freebooters using private armies within the territories of the United States to impose their will by force. He sent messages to Santa Fe authorizing them to resist the invaders from Texas in the name of the United States, and promised them federal aid. He also sent an order to General Quitman to disband his army of adventurers or face a court-martial. A number of companies of Quitman's volunteers chose to invade New Mexico anyway, and were handily defeated by a hastily organized militia of Santa Fe citizens. Quitman later claimed they had already moved out for New Mexico before he received the president's order to disband them.

President Taylor was determined to stop Quitman and the pro-slavery forces from causing the South to secede from the Union. On June 21, 1850, nine days after the Nashville secession convention, Governor Quitman was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for violation of U.S. Neutrality Laws. The charges had resulted from still another criminal aggression by the Golden Circle. The Secret Empire had planned that the Golden Circle's slave-owning empire in the Caribbean would be centered on Cuba, and that Havana would be its capital.

The Secret Empire in London had financed a large freebooter expedition of mercenaries intended to land secretly in Havana and seize the city before its Spanish garrison knew what was underway. Governor Quitman and the Knights of the Golden Circle had recruited some 50,000 southern adventurers for the expedition. But the sailing of the ships carrying the concealed mercenaries to Cuba had not been well coordinated. Most had been delayed. But one ship, the *Black Warrior,* under the command of Captain James D. Bulloch, arrived early in Havana with its holds full of concealed mercenaries. Somehow Spanish officials in Havana had caught wind of suspicious activities and had discovered the concealed mercenaries. Captain Bulloch, his crew and the mercenaries were all arrested. The Spanish authorities quickly understood that they had to be part of a larger conspiracy, and they closed Havana harbor to incoming vessels. The garrison of El Morro at the entrance to the harbor was alerted and ordered to sink any vessel attempting to enter. In order to resist the invasion of the Knights, Cuban authorities armed the black field workers.

President Taylor was furious at Quitman for his part in both illegal expeditions. On July 3, two weeks after indicting Quitman,

Zachary Taylor was a Southerner, a slaveholder and the hero of the Mexican War in 1848 when he was nominated by the Whig Party as a candidate for president of the United States. He was an inoffensive candidate in the anxious years leading up to the Civil War because he had never taken a position on a political issue or even cast a vote in his life. During his 16 months as president, Congress addressed the explosive issue of slavery's expansion to the west with the Compromise of 1850, but Taylor himself never had the opportunity to act on this issue. On Independence Day 1850, President Taylor stood hatless in the sun for hours listening to long-winded speeches. He returned to the White House and attempted to cool off by eating cherries and cucumbers and drinking iced milk. Severe stomach cramps followed, and it is suspected by some historians that Taylor's own physicians inadvertently killed him with a series of debilitating treatments. However, others believe he was poisoned—the first (but not the last) U.S. president assassinated by the Secret Empire. President Taylor, born in 1784, died on July 9, 1850. **At left, Judah P. Benjamin.** Benjamin, from New Orleans, confidentially promised Jefferson Davis that Britain and France would not tolerate a Union blockade that would cut off supplies of cotton for their mills. Benjamin counted August Belmont (Schoenberg), the Rothschild banking prodigy, as a close friend. Benjamin, a former U.S. senator and Confederate secretary of state, who ran the Confederate spy organization in the North, had powerful protectors when he was staying in England after the war. When the U.S. government charged him with complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, it was unable to get the British to cooperate in his extradition. The head of British Freemasonry at the time was Prime Minister Lord Palmerston, who blocked U.S. action against Benjamin.

Were these Secessionist Firebrands Hornswoggled Into War?

Southerners believed they were doing the right thing, the patriotic thing, in seceding from an increasingly tyrannical United States. But on another level, the international bankers were manipulating them. By 1820-1830, the central banks of England and France (controlled by the Rothschild family) effectively controlled those nations. Next, the bankers wanted the United States to be split into smaller nations, which could be pitted against each other, causing wartime borrowing (very profitable to bankers). Southern firebrands, in their plans to secede from the union, received the immediate support of the international bankers. Left to right are secessionist leaders James Chestnut, James Slidell, James Mason and John C. Calhoun.

President Taylor swore publicly to hang such traitors who were being arrested in rebellion against the Union. The next day the President fell sick, vomited black bile and died. Rumors of poison immediately ran around the capital. But powerful insiders around the President immediately took charge. No serious investigation was made into the sudden death of a U.S. president who had appeared vigorous and healthy just the day before. The prosecution of Quitman was delayed and finally the charges against him were dropped. The U.S. attorney general had hired private attorney (and Rothschild agent) Judah P. Benjamin of New Orleans to prosecute the case, which had been prosecuted so ineptly that the confused jury hanged themselves, instead of the accused Quitman.

The following summer (of 1851) Quitman and his good friend, Jefferson Davis, went up together to Massachusetts to confer with another powerful Secret Empire political leader, Caleb Cushing, a Boston aristocrat who headed the councils of the Boston opium and slave-trading families. Cushing had also been a major promoter of the Mexican War. Together the three of them agreed to nominate General Franklin Pierce to be Democratic Party nominee for president in 1952. Pierce had been another prominent promoter of the Mexican War, obviously one of the Golden Circle leaders. Everyone was surprised when the Democratic Party nominated the unknown Franklin Pierce. Even more amazing was how easily unknown candidate Pierce won the election. But inasmuch as his campaign was financed by the top Rothschild agent in America, August Belmont (the boss of the New York city Democratic Party), and his campaign was managed by Caleb Cushing himself, it is obvious that he had all the Secret Empire organizations behind him . . . the Freemasons, the Knights of the Golden Circle and the B'nai B'rith. How could he lose?

Franklin Pierce, the 14th president of the United States, appointed Caleb Cushing as Attorney General; Jefferson Davis became Secretary of War; and Rothschild banker August Belmont became ambassador to the Netherlands. Scottish Rite Masons and Knights of the Golden Circle took leading positions all through the Pierce administration. The Secret Empire was in the saddle.

Why did Davis and John Quitman travel to see Caleb Cushing in the summer of 1851? What made them believe Cushing would cooperate with them?

Cushing, the "Essex Junto" and the Brahmins of Boston and Connecticut were all descended from the same families who had been part of the slave trading, sugar-growing Sephardic planters from the Caribbean, whose ancestors had fled from Brazil (and the Inquisition) when the Braganza kings retook Brazil . . . just like the ancestors of Quitman, Benjamin P. Judah, August Schoenberg, Bulloch, the Rhetts and the other leaders of the Golden Circle and the other secessionists. They had fled from their Caribbean plantations when the slave revolts broke out, and then new U.S. laws prohibiting slavery had prevented them from going back into slaving.

However new opportunities had opened up for them in the China opium trade through their old sponsor from Brazil and the Caribbean, the British East India Company. Under the leadership of Thomas Handasyd Perkins (of Newburyport, Mass., home of the Tory "Essex Junto") the "North Shore" aristocracy and was formed as Cabots, Lowells, Forbes, Cushings, Sturgis, Higginsons married into the opium-wealthy Perkins family. Many engaged in the China opium trade themselves.

Samuel and William H. Russell, early partners with Perkins in the opium trade, bought out the Perkins family in the 1820-1830s. They were from Middleton Connecticut, members of the Tory

group who in 1815 had hosted the notorious Hartford Convention to rally support for returning to British rule. Under Russell management after 1830, Massachusetts families Sturgis, Forbes, Delano and Coolidge joined the opium trade, together with Alsops, Edwards and Pierponts from Connecticut and the Lowes from New York, all becoming millionaires as a result. The leaders of the Knights of the Golden Circle knew the ancient Caribbean family link to the Brahmins of Boston and Connecticut . . . of who Caleb Cushing was the political leader. That is why Quitman and Davis went to see Caleb Cushing.

* * *

Notice how all the principal SE players in the political manipulations pushing the U.S. toward the Civil War knew each other well and depended on each other to make their manipulations succeed. They were, as always, a very small number. But with an SE program to follow, all working together, and having unlimited SE money available, they were able to move a mighty nation towards the brink of disaster.

* * *

August Belmont (Schoenberg), the Rothschild banking prodigy, was a key figure in many respects. He was the Rothschild expert on Cuba (which was intended to become the capital of the Golden Circle empire). He was trained by John Slidell in politics in New York from the minute he got off the boat (in the Aaron Burr N.Y. political school). He married Slidell's niece. He was also a close friend of Judah P. Benjamin, despite Benjamin being based in New Orleans and Belmont in New York. While Benjamin was in Washington as a senator from Louisiana, he spent much of his time in New York with Belmont and the N.Y. bankers and SE power brokers. Note that Benjamin was a Jew from the West Indies with old family ties to the slave trade and the Jewish sugar planters who originated from Brazil . . . and Belmont was the Rothschild expert on Cuba and the regional Caribbean sugar business. Both Belmont and Benjamin had been schooled in politics and introduced to the key SE political figures by John Slidell, SE Britisher from New York who had also become a senator from Louisiana. Slidell schooled Belmont in New York and later Benjamin in New Orleans.

Slidell was also obviously a trusted SE insider. He became the object of great publicity early in the Civil War when on November 8, 1861, he and the Confederate ambassador to England, James M. Mason (formerly a U.S. senator from Virginia) together with two other Confederate agents, were detained on the high seas by an American warship while en route to England on a British merchant vessel. Slidell was carrying papers by which he had been appointed the Confederate ambassador to France. Captain Wilkes of the American warship removed the four Confederates and took them to Boston, where they were imprisoned in Fort Warren. The British merchantman continued on its way. The British government reacted with maximum indignation, demanding the immediate return of the four Confederates. They made veiled threats of war. Inasmuch as the U.S. Congress had voted their thanks to Captain Wilkes and there had been much public jubilation over the feat of capturing the Confederate ambassadors, it would have been extremely humiliating for the United States to have buckled under to those British threats—threats from their old enemy whom they had defeated twice, once during the American Revolution and then during the War of 1812.

Abraham Lincoln, in dire need of aid, requested help from Russian Czar Alexander II, **above**—a staunch opponent of the money powers. Britain, France and other European nations were ready to snuff out the young United States on behalf of the Confederate States of America but were deterred by Russia, the only European power not in the Rothschilds' thrall. Russia immediately sent ships and troops to the United States (to New York and San Francisco) and declared that an attack on Lincoln was an attack on Russia, which offset the French and British (Rothschild) pressures. Oddly, Russia never went to war against the C.S.A. The whole scenario had the potential to erupt into a "world war," but Britain and France backed down to avoid such a massive showdown, and the Confederate States and United States were left to fight four bloody years of civil war.

And yet Lincoln's government did just that. They handed the four Confederates back to the British. Lincoln had never been impressed by the British before. Nor had he been intimidated by Confederate swagger, nor by tough talk by politicians. Why did he do it?

It appears that he feared that the British and the French might do what they had been threatening to do—that they might use the Trent incident as an excuse to send troops to help the Confederacy, which had won all the battles up to that point. Could the Union have survived that? If the Confederacy together with Britain and France, had crushed the Union, its remnants would

have been easy prey for British armies out of Canada. The United States could have ceased to exist. Whatever the British intentions, they displayed a very large concern for John Slidell at that time.

Later in Paris, Slidell allied himself personally with the powerful SE Jewish banker Baron Emil Erlanger, who married Slidell's daughter, Matilde. Baron Erlanger floated a series of war bond issues for the Confederacy. He was the principal financier of the Confederate war effort. He was close to the Rothschild interests, especially to the London Rothschild branch. He was also a power in British Freemasonry.

August Belmont's banking activities in New York reflect the objectives of the Secret Empire during the period leading up to the Civil War and during it. The SE had started laying the groundwork for Southern secession decades before the Civil War. Belmont used Rothschild funds to finance the Freemasons, the Knights of the Golden Circle and the Confederate spy system in the North, as well as the 1852 Franklin Pierce Presidential campaign and the New York Democratic Party. It was the New York Democratic Party's stand for Douglas in the 1860 Democratic Party convention which split the party and led the South to elect to secede.

The SE had started laying the groundwork for Southern secession decades before the Civil War. Belmont used Rothschild funds to finance the Knights of the Golden Circle and Confederate spies.

It seems contradictory (after having encouraged secession) that through Belmont the Rothschild's and the other European bankers invested vast amounts of money in war industries in the North during the Civil War. It was that heavy industry which produced the armaments that defeated the Confederacy.

But the answer is that it was not just contradictory. It was a complete reversal of policy by the Secret Empire. After the British and French failed to make Lincoln and the North back down and accept the secession by the South, the British began to fear bad press in Britain (and the Empire) for backing slavery against the U.S., the leading exponent of freedom and self-government. So they pulled out of Mexico, sensing that Napoleon III had enough rashness for both of them

But what had brought the British SE to make this complete reversal of course was the threat of intervention by the Russian Czar, Alexander II.

Abraham Lincoln had appealed to the Czar for help against the British threat to intervene on the side of the Confederacy in the American Civil War. The Czar had asked all the capitals of the principal European nations to meet to discuss the threat to world peace posed by possible British-French aggression against the United States.

This could have led to action by the Concert of Europe against Britain and France. As mentioned earlier, the Concert of Europe had evolved after the Napoleonic Wars as a sort of European League of Nations dedicated to keeping peace in Europe. It had worked well until then, and continued to command respect in Europe up until 1896. The two Russian fleets sent to America to support the Union against the Confederacy (one to New York and one to San Francisco) intimidated the SE to such an extent, their plans were foiled.

The timing of the Czar's support could well have saved the United States from defeat and dismemberment. It caused the British and French to hesitate about intervention just at the time that the Confederacy seemed about to be victorious. Just weeks later the Union won the decisive battle at Gettysburg, followed by the severing of the Confederacy from its western states and supply lines by the fall of Vicksburg. From there on it was Union victories all the way. The Union was saved and the Confederacy lost.

The Romanov czars of Russia had long been admirers of the United States and advocates of self-government. Some 20 years earlier Czar Nicholas I had issued a decree urging his land-owning nobility to free their serfs. Czar Alexander II had decreed the emancipation of all Russian serfs on February 19, 1861. This act had inspired President Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation about 16 months after the Civil War was already under way. He did it principally because he realized that because of these dramatic examples of ending slavery in Russia and America, it would be not only embarrassing but also dangerous for the British to intervene on the side of slavery. The peoples of Asia, India and Africa in the British colonies would have taken a poor view of British intentions thereafter.

The British rejected all possibilities of direct military intervention against the union after the Russian ultimatum. The Secret Empire in London then decided to accelerate their alternate plan for taking over the United States (which had already been under way for years). They would buy it. Under the guidance of August Belmont and their other New York bankers, they extended their investments in America into railroads (which the Rothschilds already dominated in Europe), steel-making, manufacturing and banking.

The Jewish bankers of Ashkenazi ancestry in Central Europe were angered by Czar Alexander II's emancipation of the serfs. They realized that he now understood what they were up to with their ongoing anti-czarist agitation and propaganda in Russia. He had decided that the Romanov czars must compete for the hearts and minds of the Russian people against Jewish plans to seize Russia by popular revolution. He could ruin everything. So they murdered him. In 1917 they would finally achieve their goal; they would murder another Russian czar, Nicholas II, in the process. ❖

CUSHMAN CUNNINGHAM'S concern about hidden manipulations of important events began in WWII, when he participated in combat parachute operations with the U.S. Army in Europe. He discovered important operations were being concealed from the U.S. public including the intentional fiasco at Dieppe, the betrayal of the Free French, the murder of Adm. Darlan, the crippling of Patton at Metz, the disappearance of the "Lucy" message and more. Later, when the author was managing oil exploration operations in Latin America, he came across unique information about the role of the global oil industry in international affairs. These and many other things allowed him to perceive the shadowy outline of the Secret Empire.

Unshrouding a Mystery?

An English teacher from Moscow, Idaho has unnerved Shroud-of-Turin fans with a theory on the creation of the Shroud. He suggests the controversial textile was not celestial in origin, but rather the result of a photo-negative process used by a brilliant medieval forger with weeks of sunlight burning through glass onto linen as a kind of "photo print." As the theory goes, the sun would have been used to shine through all unpainted areas of a long pane of glass suspended over a dark linen cloth, lightening almost everything. The painted "Jesus negative" was a white-haired and white-skinned reverse. Because the real linen image is very faint, newspapers only run a negative—a stark black and white reverse image—distorting the actual linen. Regardless, the shroud remains a relic of holy inspiration for many devout Christians around the globe.

Romans 'Acquitted' of Invading Britain

Turns out, the history of early Britain will have to be seriously rewritten. The A.D. 43 invasion by the Romans never happened and was simply a piece of political "spin" by a weak Emperor Claudius, according to *The Independent* (UK). A series of astonishing archeological findings of Roman military equipment proves that the Romans had already arrived decades earlier. Another surprise is that they seem to have been welcomed with open arms by the ancient Britons. The discovery of swords, helmets and armor in Chichester, Sussex, dates back to a period between the late first century B.C. and the early first century A.D., almost 50 years before the supposed invasion. "It is like discovering that World War II started in 1889," said Dr. David Rudkin, an expert on the Roman empire leading the work.

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Allende Exposed as Anti-Semitic

Le Matin ("The Morning"), of Switzerland, reported on May 5, 2005, the following about leftist Chilean president Salvador Allende, murdered in 1973 in a bloody *coup d'etat* orchestrated by Bilderberg luminary Henry Kissinger (this being followed by the murder of 10,000 "disappeared ones" under the military dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet): "Allende was a ferocious anti-Semite." A historian has just dusted off certain writings of the assassinated president. For him, Jews are psychopaths and genetically inclined to crimes of all sorts. They are predisposed "by nature" to calumny and usury. Allende even adds: "It is not forbidden to think that, in their case, their race [genetics] has an influence on their tendency to commit certain crimes." It will be interesting to see, after this revelation, how long the left will continue to glorify this martyr to Henry Kissinger's treachery.

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"No" to European Constitution

Le Cri de la Chouette ("The Cry of the Owl") from France of May 1, 2005, contains this commentary by Roger Minne, referring to plans to include Muslim Turkey in the European Union and the wave of millions of illegal immigrants into Europe: "I voted 'no' on the referendum in France because I cannot sign a lease for an apartment for which I have no idea of its size, and of which the door has neither keys nor locks."

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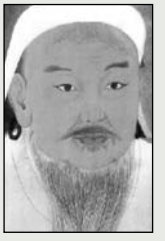
Holocaust Faker Fesses Up

Le Nouvelliste ("The News-Bringer") from Switzerland of May 12, 2005, brings the following exposé of a fake concentration camp inmate: "Holocaust—a phony deportee comes clean. Enrico Marco, 84, president of the Ass'n of Spanish Deportees until the eve of the 60th anniversary of the liberation of Mauthausen [in Austria], has just put an end to 30 years of lies. He reveals he has never set foot in a Nazi work camp. Unmasked by a historian, he has been fired. Marco confesses: 'I recognize that I was never interned in the camp at Flossenburg even if I was once in preventive detention under the charge of conspiracy against the Third Reich.' Set free by the Germans, he returned to Spain in 1943. The fake hero gave hundreds of speeches to schoolchildren and wrote an autobiography, *Memories of Hell*, in 1978."

Soviet 'Khan-Job' Ending

A popular and official movement to reassess Genghis Khan's image is being marshaled by Mongolian admirers who say he was a great ruler. "He is like a god to us," said Bat-Erdene Batbayar, a historian and adviser. "He is the founder of our state, the root of our history. The communists brutally cut us off from our traditions and history. Now we are becoming Mongols again." This veneration of Genghis Khan is traditional in Mongolia, where ancestors are revered. It is also a backlash. During the seven decades the USSR ran Mongolia, Moscow feared the deification of Genghis Khan would incite Mongolian nationalism; mentioning his name was forbidden. People were banned from visiting his home province of Khentii; a Soviet tank base sat on the sole road connecting Khentii to the rest of the country. Now, as Mongolia is reinventing itself as a free-market democracy, it is also searching its past for the means to define itself. And Mongolian nationalism is strongly tied to the Revisionist study of Genghis Khan.



Animist Child Murders in London?

Hundreds of African pupils have disappeared in London without a trace. This is what the police have discovered following an inquest relative to the macabre discovery of a cadaver in 2001. According to Germany's "Blick Online," 300 African children disappeared in London between July and Sept. 2001. It is believed they were killed in African animist ceremonies.

'New' Civilization May Be Millennia Older than Stonehenge

Harrell Rhome, of *The Eagle Newsletter,* reports that archeologists have discovered Europe's oldest civilization. It involves a network of dozens of what seem to be temples and is 2,000 years older than Stonehenge. More than 150 gigantic monuments constructed of earth and wood have been located beneath the fields and cities of modern-day Germany, Austria and Slovakia. They were built 7,000 years ago, between 4800 and 4600 B.C. It is thought their discovery will revolutionize the study of prehistoric Europe. The so-called temples had ramparts and palisades stretching for up to half a mile. They were built by people living in communal longhouses making up substantial villages. Their economy was based on cattle, sheep, goat and pig farming. Their civilization seems to have died out after about 200 years. The recent archeological discoveries are so new that the culture does not even have a name yet. Archeologists are now beginning to suspect that hundreds of these religious centers were constructed. One of the centers, located in today's city of Dresden, was the most complex of these "temples" found so far, consisting of an internal space surrounded by two palisades, three earthen banks and four ditches. After a relatively brief period, perhaps just 100 to 200 years, either the need or the ability to build these centers disappeared, and monuments of this scale were not built again until the Middle Bronze Age—3,000 years later. Oddly, the central sacred area was nearly always the same size, about a third of a hectare. And in another perhaps related oddity, each circular enclosure ditch, irrespective of diameter, involved the removal of the same volume of earth.

NAACP's Consistent Criticism of the Rebel Flag Unwarranted

Being a Southern heritage activist, the author has been following the news stories about the return of Confederate flags in Missouri closely. Notice he chooses his words carefully and deliberately. He refuses to refer to the subject of Confederate flags as an "issue," and for good reason. All in all, the legacy of the United States flag in recent years has accumulated much tarnish. Further, the shameful acts committed under our present national banner, we are sorry to say, are far worse than any ever committed under the flag of the Confederate States of America.

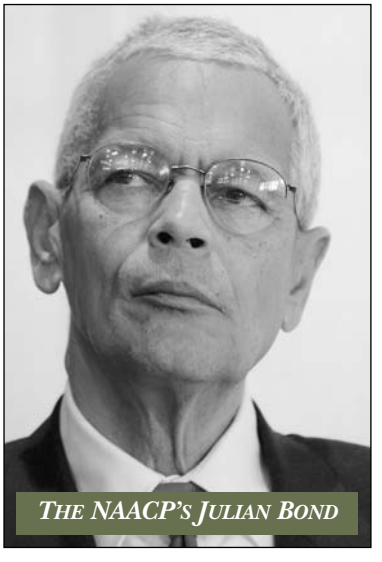
BY CLINT E. LACY

The Confederate Battle Flag flew at Higginsville Confederate Cemetery, and the Second National Confederate Flag flew at the Fort Davidson State Historic Site, both in Missouri, for decades, without incident or controversy. It was a non-issue until former Democratic Rep. Dick Gephardt decided to make it an issue.

He did this while unofficially launching his presidential campaign in South Carolina. While doing so he stated that "the Confederate flag" should not be displayed anywhere, anytime and called the Confederate flag "hurtful" and "divisive," not realizing that Missouri flew two Confederate flags. This presented a problem for the Democratic presidential hopeful.

Quondam Democratic Gov. Bob Holden came up with a quick solution and ordered the flags removed, thus creating an even bigger issue.

Perhaps the governor didn't realize by doing so that he was dishonoring two of Missouri's most famous black Confederate veterans, John Nolan, a free black man who rode as a scout and spy for William Quantrill, and "Uncle Charlie" Baker, who rode with Capt. Bill Anderson. At any rate, the governor chose to dishonor many of Missouri's veterans in his pursuit of his political ambitions.



THE NAACP'S JULIAN BOND

Gov. Matt Blunt's recent decision to order the Confederate Battle Flag raised at the Higginsville Cemetery for one day marked the first time in over two years that any Confederate Flag has flown on state property.

The NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) has been very vocal in its criticism regarding Blunt's decision to fly the flag at Higginsville during the Confederate Memorial Day service on June 5 of 2005. Below are just a few of the statements of criticism offered by NAACP:

• In an article entitled, "Confederate flag to fly Sunday in Missouri" (published in *The Kansas City Star*, June 3), Mary Ratliff, president of the Missouri Conference of the NAACP, was quoted as saying, "It is just appalling to me that the governor would again raise a flag that is so humiliating and reminds us of the vestige of slavery that has divided our nation all these years."

• In a recent story that appeared in *The Marshall* (Mo.) *Democrat* entitled, "Confederate flag in Higginsville sparks controversy" (published June 9), the NAACP offers yet more criticism in the form of a press release: "For anyone to imply or even suggest that a symbol that was used to terrorize, threaten, intimidate, bully and frighten individuals can somehow retain any value in our society is absurd."

OVIE CARTER/KRT

Fans still wave the Confederate Battle Flag and Naval Jack during Old Miss (University of Mississippi) football games even though the school has banned the display of the Confederate symbol, and the team, located in Oxford, Mississippi, is still known as the "Rebels." Contrary to the extreme beliefs of some, these white people do not want to lynch anyone nor do they want to prevent black schoolmates from getting good jobs or moving into nice homes. Attempts to ban the display of the Confederate battle flag—or its incorporation into state flags—are the height of "political correctness" gone mad. Black groups protest the flag because they think it is a "symbol of slavery," not understanding that the vast majority of those who fought for the Confederacy were not slave holders and cared little for the institution. They took to the field to defend their homes and to battle for what Jefferson Davis assured them was the true Constitution: "The Constitution formed by our fathers is that of these Confederate States."

Are these statements examples of legitimate criticism? A review of the facts might prove otherwise.

On the subject of racism and slavery, why isn't this same criticism directed toward the U.S. flag?

After all, slavery was considered legal and protected by the U.S. Constitution for decades prior to the formation of the Confederate States of America (C.S.A.). Northeastern shipping merchants became wealthy by participating in the slave trade, and it should also be noted that no slave ship ever flew a Confederate flag, but many flew the Stars and Stripes.

And two of Missouri's most noted slaveholders were staunch supporters of the Union.

One was Sylvester Baker, a pro-Union legislator who did not believe in state's rights but saw nothing wrong with slavery. It was after a raid on Baker's home that "Uncle Charlie" Baker, (Sylvester Baker's slave) decided to ride with Confederate Capt. Bill Anderson.

The other was Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, no less, who once stated, "If I thought this war was about slavery, I would offer my sword to the other side."

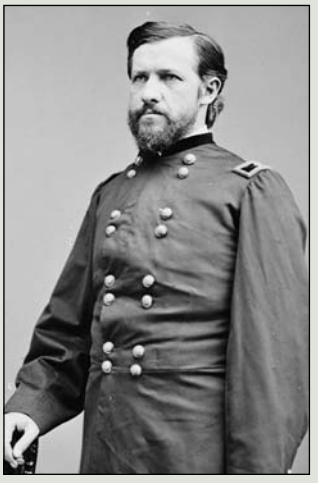
As for the association of the Confederate flag with racism and groups such as the KKK, a quick search on the Internet will provide plenty of photographic evidence that the Confederate flag is not the only flag flown by the KKK. The KKK has flown, and still does fly, the U.S. flag.

As to the accusation that the Confederate flag is a symbol of terrorism and that any attempt to legitimize it is absurd, I must ask the question: Is it absurd to suggest that the U.S. flag can somehow retain any value in our society?

It was under the flag of the United States that Gen. Ewing's Order No. 11 was issued. This order displaced thousands of Missourians, both Union and Confederate. It has been described by historian Albert Castel as "the most drastic and repressive military measure directed against civilians by the Union Army during the Civil War. In fact, it stands as the harshest treatment ever imposed on U.S. citizens under the plea of military necessity in our nation's history."

Most people would find it absurd to suggest that the flag of

Gen. Ewing's Travesty



With the exception of the herding of Japanese-Americans into concentration camps during World War II, Order No. 11 stands as the most drastic and repressive treatment ever imposed on U.S. citizens under the plea of military necessity in our nation's history. Issued August 25, 1863, by Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing Jr., commander of the District of the Border, with headquarters at Kansas City, Order No. 11 required all the inhabitants of the Western Missouri counties of Jackson, Cass and Bates not living within one mile of specified military posts to vacate their homes by September 9. Those who by that date established their loyalty to the U.S. government with the commanding officer of the military station nearest their place of residence would be permitted to remove to any military station in the District of the Border or to any part of Kansas except the counties on the eastern border of that state. Persons failing to establish their loyalty were to move out of the district completely or be subject to military punishment. The general public at the time, as well as most historians since, regarded the order as an act of retaliation for the destruction of Lawrence, Kansas, and the massacre of about 200 of its male residents by William Clarke Quantrill's Missouri guerrillas on August 21, 1863. Critics of the order both then and thereafter condemned it as being cruel, unjust and unnecessary.

our country is a symbol of terrorism. Like most Southerners who fly the Confederate flag, many people fly the U.S. flag to honor good men who died for their country. It is this writer's opinion that good men who died for their country should be honored by flying the flag of the country for which they fought at their gravesites. As a Southern friend of mine once said, "If I had a Yankee buried on my property, I would honor him by flying the American flag over his grave."

NAACP National Chairman of the Board Julian Bond certainly hasn't helped with misconceptions regarding the Confederate flag.

In an article entitled, "Blacks Have a Compassionate Friend in Bush" (*Los Angeles Times*, Aug. 2, 2004), Bond is quoted as saying, "Republicans' idea of equal rights is the American flag and Confederate swastika [sic] flying side by side."

Julian Bond is an intelligent man. Surely he realizes that the swastika represents Adolf Hitler, who sought European domination. The Confederate Battle Flag represents the South, a nation that was invaded and only sought to be left alone.

Doesn't Bond realize that thousands of Jews fought for the Confederacy—a minimum of 2,000—and high estimates rate that number at 10,000?

Why does Julian Bond use the phrase, "Confederate swastika"?

Possible answers to this question are found in an article entitled, "Is the NAACP still relevant as it nears 100?" (Published May 31, 2004, *The St. Petersburg Times.*) Information found in the article states that:

"As the NAACP moves toward its centennial, people inside and outside wonder whether its mission is still relevant.

Membership is down. In 1995, the organization had about 650,000 members. Today the number is about 500,000, according to the national office. And some lifetime members may never attend a local branch meeting."

If the NAACP is attempting to use the Confederate flag as an issue to attract new members, rejuvenate current members, and encourage the public to increase its donations, the information found in the *St. Petersburg Times* article suggests that this strategy might be having the reverse effect on the organization.

With fewer members, and a smaller donation base, the NAACP is limited in its ability to leverage its political clout.

The NAACP has "hinted" that a boycott of Missouri might be in the works. Mary Ratliff, president of the Missouri Conference of the NAACP, has been quoted as saying she would be "asking for drastic measures from our national office." She also noted that "the NAACP has led a five-year boycott of South Carolina because of its display of the Confederate flag on the statehouse grounds." ("Confederate flag to fly Sunday in Missouri," *Kansas City Star,* June 3, 2005)

One has to question the effect that this threat would have if set in motion. In an article published in *The Chicago Sun Times* June 6, 2005, under the headline "Boycott? What boycott?" we learn that the NAACP/NCAA boycott is not having a negative impact on South Carolina's economy. The article states that: "I'll be honest with you, we no longer see any significant or measurable impact from that—haven't since the flag came down," said Marion Edmonds, spokesman for the Parks, Recreation & Tourism Department.

The NAACP insists the boycott still has an effect. But numbers are hard to come by.

If there has been an effect, it is not reflected in tourism-related tax collections, Edmonds said. According to his agency, "hotel tax receipts increased $3.5 million during the boycott."

All of this proves that the NAACP's criticism of the governor and the Confederate flag are not only unwarranted but ineffective as well.

It should also be noted that Missouri's white Southerners do not criticize Missouri's black citizens for celebrating "Black History Month" or "Martin Luther King Day."

As a proud Missouri Southerner, it would be nice to receive the same respect from the NAACP when it comes to my heritage. ❖

CLINT E. LACY is chairman of the Missouri League of Southern Voters and a member of the John T. Coffee Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans. He resides in Marble Hill, Missouri.

Colors of controversy

The history and evolution of the Confederate Flag:

In 1861, the Confederate States of America was a new nation and needed a new flag. More than that, the Confederacy was a nation at war — and in the 19th century, flags were crucial on the battlefield. They served as rallying points for troops, and let generals know whose troops belonged to which side.

March, 1861: The Stars and Bars; this was the first Confederate national flag, adopted by the Provisional Congress

Rebel flags that never were
Here are two of the proposals the Provisional Congress rejected

Infantry version

Cavalry version

Nov., 1861: The "Southern Cross"
The "Stars and Bars" tended to look very similar to the Union flag when it hung slack. After a few deadly mixups, Confederate generals chose this design — which had been rejected as the national flag design — as a battle flag

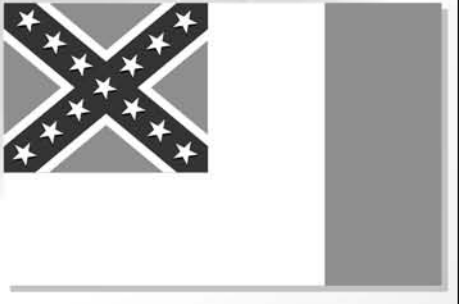
Individual variation. The famous battle flag was never formally adopted by the Confederate Congress, and each army made its own. So the armies' flags didn't always have the same shape, size, or number of stars.

Gen. Braxton Bragg's Corps battle flag, 1862

1863: The Naval Jack By regulation, the oblong version of the "Southern Cross" was the naval flag. However, many army battle flags — Tennessee's, for example — were also rectangular rather than square

1863: The "Stainless Banner" The government in Richmond recognized the popularity of the new, though unofficial, battle flag by adopting this design as the new national flag (as well as adopting the Naval Jack, above) on May 1, 1863. The "Stainless Banner" had unusual dimensions, being twice as long as it was wide.

1865: The final national flag
The military thought the long, white "Stainless Banner" looked like a flag of truce when it hung slack. The government's solution was to shorten the flag and add a red bar to the end — a compromise design that flew for only about a month at the war's end.



KRT GRAPHICS

Echoes of the "Lost Cause"

KEY: = Red = BLUE

Confederate emblems surviving in state flags:

ALABAMA
Flag adopted: 1895

FLORIDA
Flag adopted: 1900

GEORGIA
Flag adopted: 1956 Replaced 2001

MISSISSIPPI
Flag adopted: 1894

Alternative Theories About the Origins of Life on Earth

The battle is intensifying across the nation over how public school students are to be taught about the origins of living things. Lately the scene of the most intense battling has been in Kansas. Policymakers in 19 states are weighing proposals that now question the theory of evolution. Previously the fighting took place in Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas and Louisiana, going back to the notorious Tennessee Monkey Trial. Nearly everyone is interested in evolution/neo-Darwinism, punctuated equilibrium, creationism, "intelligent design" and a newer concept, "interventionism." In the last issue of TBR we gave you an article supporting creationism. Here we offer another article that looks at various alternative theories. The ultimate determination is for each to make for himself.

BY JOHN TIFFANY

French aristocrat Georges-Louis Leclerc, comte de Buffon (1707-1788), among the first in modern times to question the immutability of species, noted the vestigial organs in some species, which led him to propose that species change by degeneration of disused parts. Buffon influenced Jean Baptiste de Monet Lamarck (1744-1829). Lamarck made a far more radical case, for the transmutation of species, paving the way for Erasmus Darwin and his famous son Charles, although Lamarck rarely gets the credit due him. (Neither does Erasmus, yet he was a keen naturalist who proposed that all organisms had descended from what he called a "primal filament.")

Charles at first seemed unlikely to follow in his father's footsteps; in fact, his father predicted that he would he a disgrace to the family. Charles dropped out of medicine and then out of divinity school, seeming to fulfill his father's fears. Then he went on the voyage of the *Beagle* and published several geological works, but he sat on his theory of evolution for 20 years.

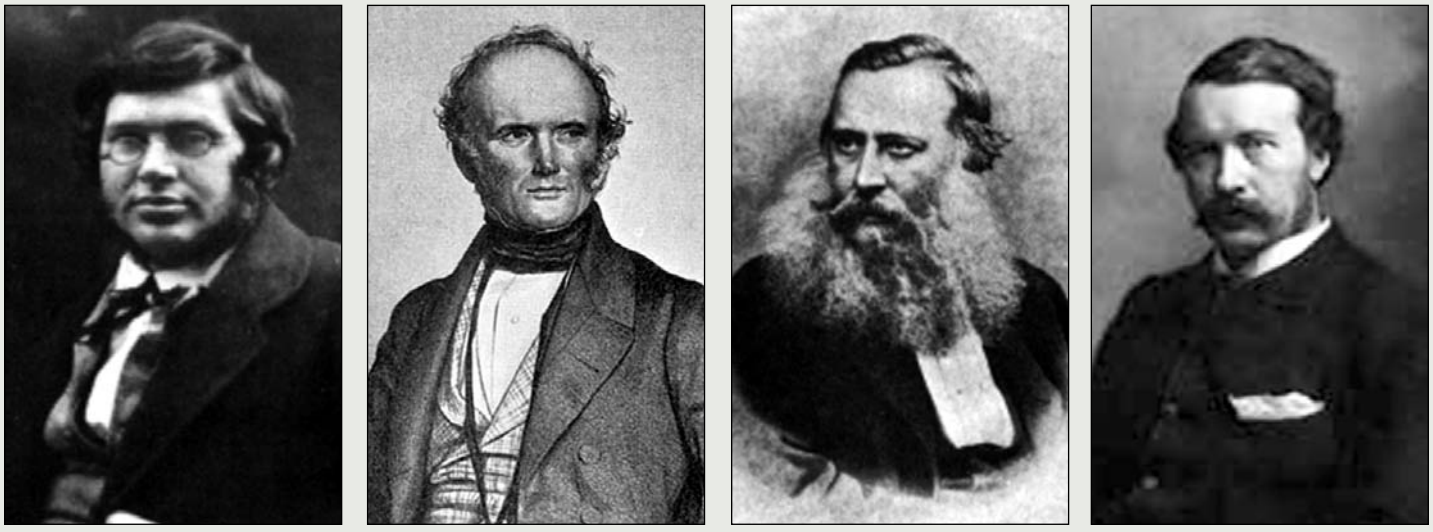
It was not until 1858, when a letter arrived from Alfred Russell Wallace containing an essay entitled "On the tendency of varieties to depart indefinitely from the original type," and Charles realized he was being scooped, that he finally decided to make a joint presentation with Wallace at the Linnaean Society of their independently arrived-at conclusions. Darwin set about organizing the mass of material he had collected over the years and published an abstract of his work, *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life.* Ever since, his name has been a synonym for the theory of evolution, although Wallace deserves as much credit as Darwin.

A major criticism of classical neo-Darwinism is the fact that the fossil record fails to reflect the gradual change of one species into another. Instead, such transitions seem to occur "overnight."

Wallace rejected the Lamarckian idea of evolution by inheritance of acquired characteristics, something Darwin *et al.* would not rule out. The mechanism of inheritance was not discovered in Darwin or Wallace's time, however, so the debate was left unsettled. Besides Wallace, Edward Blyth and Charles Lyell played crucial roles in the development of evolutionary theory.

Neo-Darwinism brings together Wallace's and Darwin's theory of the evolution of species by natural selection ("survival of the fittest") with Gregor Mendel's theory of genetics.

A major criticism of classical neo-Darwinism is the fact that



Early evolutionary theorists include (left to right) Alfred Russell Wallace, Charles Lyell, Edward Blyth and George John Romanes. Among the strongest supporters of natural selection in the late 1890s were three of the most influential names in biology at the turn of the century: Wallace, Romanes and August Weismann. Wallace, the co-presenter of the natural selection hypothesis in 1858, adhered throughout his long career to the very strictest Darwinism as providing a sufficient explanation for the full variety of life on Earth. Even as early as 1870, however, he was already insisting vehemently on one most notable exception to the sufficiency of Darwinism: Wallace excluded human evolution. Paleontology in the 1890s could already demonstrate that the more recent species tend to a greater complexity of function. Blyth spoke often at scientific meetings in London in the same circles that Darwin frequented, expounding theories quite similar to Darwin's own later writings. Romanes admired Darwin personally to the point of adulation, but he abandoned, after Darwin's death in 1881, whatever faith he had had in the universality of Darwinism.

the fossil record fails to reflect the gradual change of one species into another. Instead, such transitions seem to occur so suddenly that in geological terms it is as if they happened overnight (although it could take thousands of years). This led to the development of the "punctuated equilibrium" theory.

A MEDIEVAL MUSLIM GENIUS

Many Muslims do not agree with the theory of evolution, just as many Christians do not (although many Christians do), because it contradicts official Islamic theology. However, Nasiraddin Tusi (also known as Nasir ad-Din Tusi), born in 1201 in Tus, Khorasan, in Persia, developed an Islamic theory of evolution in the 13th century. As a scientist and all-around genius, he is known for many things: founding an observatory in Maragha (the ancient cultural center situated east of Tabriz in the land we today call Iran); interpreting and developing the mathematics of Euclid; predicting the existence of land west of the Atlantic Ocean as well as writing more than 80 influential books in Arabic and Persian about astronomy, geometry, geography, physics, law, history, medicine, philosophy, logic and ethics.

Basically Tusi taught that while Allah got the ball rolling, so to speak, life forms developed naturally once started. Tusi believed that humans were derived from advanced animals. He wrote about the different transitional forms between the human and animal worlds, saying: "[Certain] humans [probably he was referring, in actuality, to anthropoid apes] live in the western Sudan and other distant corners of the world. They are close to animals by their habits, deeds and behavior."

There are numerous examples of what might be called "unscience" in all myths and scriptures around the world. Should all of these enjoy equal time in the public schools with neo-Darwinism in our *Multikultur*?

Hindu sacred texts describe the Earth as being flat, triangular and made of seven layers including milk and honey, and say that seven elephants supporting the Earth cause it to shake as they walk around. Beneath these elephants are giant turtles, and if you are impertinent enough to ask what is below the turtles, you might be told, "It is turtles all the way down"—evidently an infinite number of turtles.[1] (Other versions of Hindu myths have some snakes in the mix, but that hardly helps matters.)

Even now institutes are set up trying to prove that the Vedas are literally right, i.e., that the Earth is flat, that elephants and giant reptiles support the Earth etc. Many Hindu villagers today believe the sea is bottomless and also that Brahma (the Hindu top god) created his daughter Sarasvati (also known as Padma) from himself (she had no mother) and then incestuously married her; from their union came everything else.

The Mayans, known for their amazingly accurate calendar, taught that man was created by Hurakan, the god of the hurricane. First Hurakan made man from mud, but this first man fell apart. Then man was made from wood, but he had no soul and was therefore unsatisfactory. Finally Hurakan made a man from corn, and was successful on this third try. "This is why monkeys look like people: they are a sign of a previous human work, human design—mere manikins, mere woodcarvings." (*The Popol Vuh,* "Book of the Council," 494)

Conflict between science and religion has been going on for thousands of years. For example, in the 5th century B.C., Greece was fast outgrowing her ancient polytheistic faith. Her philosophers, in their studies of the world, had been profoundly impressed with the contrast between the majesty of the

operations of Nature and the capriciousness and seemingly evil behavior, at times, of the deities. Her historians began to suspect that the miracles and celestial interventions with which the old annals were filled were fictions. As a better knowledge of Nature was obtained, it became the consensus that there is no real Olympus, nothing above but space and heavenly bodies, such as stars.

This did not take place without resistance. At first, the public, and particularly its religious portion, denounced the rising doubts as atheism. They despoiled some of the offenders of their goods, exiled others; some they put to death. Eventually, however, most Greeks had to accept the findings of the scientists of their day.

To give the ancient Greeks their due, it should be noted that some early Greek scientists/philosophers were the first in recorded human history to propose natural explanations for the origin of life and were the first to drop the idea of supernatural intervention. Anaximander of Miletus (610 to ca. 546 B.C.), for example, argued that since there are so many different sorts of things, they must all have originated from something less differentiated than water, and this primary source had always existed, filled all space, and, by its constant motion, separated opposites out from itself.

To give the ancient Greeks their due, it should be noted that some early Greek scientists and philosophers were the first in recorded human history to propose natural explanations for the origin of life.

Anaximander's "modern" view that man achieved his physical state by adaptation to environment, that life had evolved from moisture, and particularly that man developed from fishes, anticipates the modern theories of evolution.

REVOLUTIONS IN SCIENCE

All readers of this journal are familiar with the struggle between Copernicus and his fellow astronomers (notably Galileo and Bruno) on the one hand, and the Catholic Church on the other. The church based its cosmology on the system devised by Aristotle, who was probably the foremost biologist of the classical era and was highly esteemed by everyone down through the middle ages, to such an extreme extent that to question his views was taboo.

Today, however, all educated men agree that the Earth does orbit the Sun. This paradigm shift has become known as the Copernican Revolution. It was perhaps the first of three great revolutions in science. These three revolutions have done much to humble the pride of human beings.

The Darwinian Revolution, in the middle of the 19th century, was the second great scientific revolution. The biologists told us that mankind is descended from man-apes, who themselves descended from monkeys, and ultimately we descended from fishes, who somehow evidently descended from protozoa, perhaps some sort of amoebas, whose ancestors seem to have been bacteria and so on. Furthermore, this process took place over billions of years, not the 6,000 years of Bishop Ussher.

Then, in what has been called the Hubble Revolution, which began in the 1920s, rubbing salt into our wounds, we have had to resign ourselves to the fact that the Solar System is not the center of the Milky Way Galaxy (we actually seem to be well out on one of its spiral arms) nor the center of the Universe, and we have learned that the Milky Way itself is only one galaxy out of at least 100 billion.

The Catholic Church has in recent decades taken a more benign view of science. Eventually the Roman Catholic Church had to swallow the Copernican astronomy, by fiat of the Holy Office, on September 11, 1822, nearly three centuries after *De Revolutionibus Orbium Caelestium* was published. H.L. Mencken correctly predicted the same thing would happen with the theory of evolution. The late Pope John Paul II announced that Darwinism and Catholicism are compatible.

TELEOLOGY MAKES A COMEBACK

Most biologists have dropped the view called teleology: Explanations of what something is for do not say that they are there in order to achieve an end result. It is enough that they are the result of selection. In science, teleology is a way of modeling a system's behavior by referring to its end-state. In evolution, the question "Why do organisms exhibit adaptation?" is not answered teleologically with: "in order to survive," as if this were a goal, but historically: "because those that were less adaptive didn't survive." However, teleology is making a bit of a comeback, with the growth in popularity of such concepts as intelligent design (ID).

Even the simplest self-replicating organisms contain many hundreds of genes, each made up of more than 1,000 different nucleotides. Could such complexity emerge merely by chance? Proponents of ID maintain that living creatures, or even viruses, are just too intricate to have arisen by evolution.

ID has been criticized by scientists who say it is merely creationism, thinly disguised. However, other scientists who lean toward ID say the god of intelligent design is not necessarily Allah, nor Jehovah or YHWH, JAH-BUL-ON, Eyn Sof, Baal, Ashtoreth, Molech, Milcom, Calves, Chemosh, Shemesh, Ishtar, Remphan, Sol Invictus, Osiris, Isis, Odin, Enki, Atum, Siva or any other of the famous old creator gods or goddesses. Other scientists are concerned that the intelligent designer may just be the thin edge of a psychological wedge to introduce a god of the major religions into the classroom.

There are evolutionary scientists today who identify themselves as Christians, members of various traditional religions.

Intelligent design is favored by many religious conservatives who would not go so far as to advocate, as fundamentalists do, that the Earth, pretty much as we know it, was created in the biblical six days. But some scientists scoff at ID. Intelligent design "is unprovable," Richard Dawkins of Oxford University says, and "that is the least of its problems. The main problem is it doesn't explain anything because it leaves the designer unexplained. You are left in exactly the same position of ignorance and lack of understanding as you started out with."

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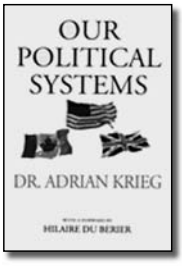

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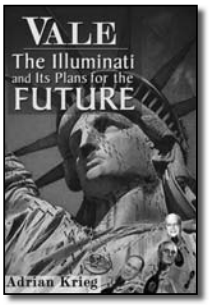

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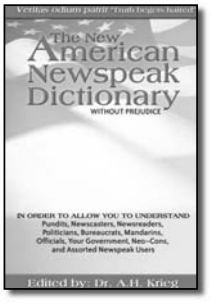

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OLD TESTAMENT RESCUED

Geological time (cosmic time, if you prefer) was surely the greatest intellectual discovery of the post-Enlightenment century. For it, we can thank Scotsman James Hutton, who first articulated a modern and quantitative notion of geological time in 1785. Geological time, which extends into the past far beyond the few thousand years of Bishop James Ussher (1581-1656), indeed into the billions of years, rescued the Old Testament from the false presumption of literality. The concept made possible not only modern geology, but biology, physics and astronomy, none of which could have developed within the straitjacket of the 6,000 years allotted to the Universe by the literal exegetes of Genesis.

God: The Evidence (Patrick Glynn, 1997) asserts that recent scientific developments constitute a "powerful—indeed, all but incontestable—case for what once was considered a completely debatable matter of 'faith': the existence of soul, afterlife and God." Much of Glynn's argument and his book is about physics. Glynn writes that physicists have discovered "an increasingly daunting and improbable list of mysterious coincidences or 'lucky accidents' in the Universe—whose only common denominator seems to be that they were necessary for our emergence."[2]

Even "minor tinkering" with the strength of gravity and other physical forces (there are four known ones), or with the masses of subatomic particles, "would have resulted in an unrecognizable universe: a universe consisting entirely of helium, a universe without protons or atoms, a universe without stars, or a universe that collapsed back in upon itself before the first moments of its existence were up," Glynn writes.

ANTHROPIC PRINCIPLE

According to Glynn, this set of cosmic coincidences is a momentous scientific discovery, one that goes by the name of "the anthropic principle." Glynn writes, "In essence, the principle "came down to the observation that all the myriad laws of physics were fine-tuned from the very beginning of the Universe for the creation of man—that the universe we inhabit appeared to be expressly designed for the emergence of human beings."

But a crucial distinction is necessary between the "strong anthropic principle" and the "weak anthropic principle." The "strong" version is an argument for design (or that the Universe "requires" that life exist). The "weak" version, by contrast, is generally what physicists mean when they discuss the anthropic principle. The "weak" anthropic principle, simply stated, is that intelligent life does exist, and the laws of physics allow this to occur.

Mathematician David A. Shotwell comments: "Perhaps the Creator, if there is one, really wanted to produce dinosaurs, and we [humans] are an unimportant byproduct of the enterprise. It might be objected that dinosaurs are, after all, extinct. That is true enough, but does anyone think that we will be here forev-

er?" Dinosaurs flourished for about 100 million years; so far, man has been around for perhaps 5 million at most, according to the majority of anthropologists. Perhaps in 100 million years or so, if we are still around, we can rationally argue that the designer intended man to be the crown of creation, and not the dinosaurs.

Based on this reasoning, one might propose a "dinosauric principle" (to coin a phrase)—that the Universe was designed with dinosaurs in mind. Were the laws of physics fine-tuned to produce dinosaurs?

Furthermore, if dinosaurs were not the objective, Shotwell points out, then it might be "insects, the most successful of all life forms. The total number of them is somewhere in the trillions, as compared with only a few billion humans." This might lead us to an "insectic principle," to take the place of the "anthropic principle," or a "coleopteric principle," since there are more species of beetles than anything else. Microbiology enthusiasts might say a "bacteric principle" would make the most sense, because the biomass of bacteria is probably greater than all other Earth life forms combined.

Alternatively one might advocate for a "cetacic principle," since whales have the largest brains of any animals. The brain of the sperm whale, the largest brain on Earth, at 20 pounds, weighs six times as much as the human brain and is evidently just as complex, if not more so. Quite possibly they are more intelligent than we are. It would seem reasonable to conclude the Universe was designed to bring these magnificent creatures into existence. (But why, then, are humans being allowed to hunt them to the verge of extinction, if not beyond the verge?) Elephants, too, have brains that seem to put human brains to shame. Maybe we should opt for a "cetacic/pachydermic principle"?

It is quite a puzzle why whales have such huge brains. They have no hands to manipulate things, no material possessions to worry about, and life in the sea is presumably simpler than life on land, so what, exactly, do they use them for? This is a good question for evolutionists, since they teach that Nature does not evolve organs that are far in excess of an organism's needs.

COSMIC COINCIDENCES

Why do the "constants" of nature—such as the strengths of forces, the masses of elementary particles and the "fine structure constant"—have the values they have? It may be they are not constants at all, in a sense. What we view as "everything"—the Universe—may in fact be just one part of a far larger "Multiverse." According to theories of the Multiverse, the Big Bang was no unique event. Instead, numerous "big bangs" have occurred—and continue to happen, in regions beyond our observational horizon. Each "bang" leads to a new universe, like one bubble in a vast froth of bubbles.

Different universes contain different combinations of forces and particles. If the range of combinations that support life is narrow, then the Multiverse might be littered with uninhabited bubbles—dead universes, if you like. Even a small variation in the seemingly arbitrary cosmological constants could result in disastrous differences in molecular bond strength and other vital-to-life factors of our Universe. But in at least one universe, the "constants" are (perhaps just by chance) suitable for carbon-based life. Given enough universes, sooner or later one is likely to hit upon the "right" combination for life. Did God set the cosmological constants for our Universe? It is certainly possible.

While we may "never be able to detect" other universes, there are (rather surprisingly) indirect ways to assess whether they exist, scientists say. According to Multiverse theory, our Universe should be "optimized" for black-hole production, say physicists. This can be tested. For instance, a particle known as the kaon, producible in particle accelerators, should have a mass in the correct range to ensure that neutron stars eventually become black holes. So far, the theory has held up under such testing, but the evidence is as yet inconclusive.

The traditional argument for design is that nature is too inhospitable for life to have evolved on its own. The "anthropic" design argument is that nature is eerily hospitable to life. But can advocates of design have it both ways?

From a scientific point of view, one of the most frustrating things about ID is that it is virtually impossible to test. Creationism risked making some factual claims such as that the Earth was created before the Sun, for example. Intelligent design, on the other hand, leaves the purposes of the presumed designer wholly mysterious. Any pattern of data in the natural world could perhaps be consistent with the existence of this designer.

What sort of designer would have fashioned creatures that were so ill adapted to their environments that perhaps 99 percent of the species that were fossilized were doomed to extinction?

UNINTELLIGENT DESIGN

Some might say the history of life on Earth seems to reflect a possible unintelligent or otherwise flawed designer, such as the drunken, tired Prometheus (*Phaedrus IV*, 15-16). (Of course, what some of these thinkers really mean to imply is "no designer.") The Prometheus myth would explain why we humans seem to be such a botched job.

What sort of designer would have fashioned creatures so ill adapted to their environments that perhaps 99 percent of all species were never even fossilized, and 99 percent of the species that were fossilized were doomed to extinction?

Why is the human reproductive system so poorly designed (if it is designed at all)? Less than one-third of human conceptions culminate in live births. Is this evidence of an unintelligent designer? Most women agree they would be better designed without monthly menses and premenstrual syndrome (perhaps better known as PMS). Men would be less vulnerable if the testes were internal, without a scrotum. Many would agree that men would be better off with a penile bone or baculum such as most mammals (such as most primates,[3] rodents, bats, carnivores, walruses, insectivores and many others) have.

Why not allow babies to be born with much smaller heads,

PAINTING BY BY ELSIE RUSSELL

to avoid birth complications? In fact, we would probably be better off if we were designed like marsupials, with the babies being born about the size of a mouse, and finishing off their early development in a pouch. Males could be designed with pouches too, in order to share the job of baby rearing. (In the seahorse, the male has such a pouch, while the female has none.) Or we could lay eggs, like platypuses and echidnas; that would probably be even more convenient.

For that matter, why must our trachea share space with our esophagus, which achieves little other than allowing us to choke on our food? Having the two tubes cross each other is a senseless design, like the flaw in our retinas. (Evolutionary theory says that whatever works is likely to be what evolves, even if unintelligent. We can muddle through with our odd retinas and esophagus-trachea setup, so evolution did not bother to provide us with anything better.)

Our jaws are overcrowded with teeth, said to be a legacy of jaw shrinkage—a relatively recent accidental byproduct of blundering evolution. This is why we often have to go to the dentist and have our wisdom teeth extracted. Slipped disks, appendicitis, hernias, varicose veins and flat feet are all considered to show that man is a makeshift mammal that has not had time to catch up to its own state of evolution, i.e., our upright posture and habit of walking on our two hind feet.

Man is far from being the only creature that seems to have design defects. Why does the giraffe have a certain nerve that is 20 feet long, looping all around Robin Hood's barn, to connect two points together that are only a foot apart?

One Greek myth says the creation of man was given to Prometheus ("forethought") and he botched the job thanks to an all-night drinking party with the gods. Prometheus shaped man out of mud, and Athena breathed life into his clay figure. Prometheus decided to make men stand upright as the gods did, and to give them fire. Zeus was angry at Prometheus for (*inter alia*) stealing fire for man. The father of the gods had his servants, Force and Violence, seize Prometheus, take him to the Caucasus Mountains and chain him to a rock with unbreakable adamantine chains. Each day he was tormented by a giant eagle tearing at his liver, which grew back overnight. Not satisfied with this, Zeus also decided to torment man. Zeus had the Olympians create Pandora, the first woman. A final gift was a box Pandora was forbidden to open. Zeus sent Pandora down to Earth. Eventually, Pandora opened the box and out flew all manner of evils. However, the bottom of the box held one good thing: hope.

The vestigial human vermiform appendix is a prime example of dysteleology (i.e., suboptimal structural design). The appendix is a rudimentary tip of the caecum and is useless as a normal, cellulose-digesting organ, although it functions to some extent as part of the lymphatic system. We would surely be better off with an appendix like that of the rabbit, which can actually digest things, or with no appendix at all. If we could digest cellulose, we would not need sugars or starches. Any biologist could list numerous examples of vestigial or nonfunctional organs or parts in all sorts of organisms.

In the human retina (although not in that of the squid), the photoreceptors are behind the nerves connecting to them, clearly an inferior design. An engineer who did this would be a

laughingstock and probably would be fired; but an evolutionist would cite it as justification for his theory that "designs" in nature actually arise by chance, and any design that so arises and is good enough to do the job is likely to persist.

Any competent engineer could come up with 100 or so ways in which humans could easily have been designed better.

If one were to design a better human, one would probably give him a nice coat of fur or feathers to protect against excessive sunlight and extremes of cold weather. While we are at it, why not add those proverbial "eyes in the back of the head" that people always joke about? Paleontologists say that third and fourth eyes existed in our remote ancestors, and even today there are reptiles that have a third eye.[4]

An intelligent designer could also give each race the benefits of all other races. Everyone could be as intelligent as the smartest white or Asian. Whites and other non-blacks could have the athletic capabilities more generally found in the sons of Africa. Blacks could be endowed with the high levels of self-control of other races.

BRAIN SIZE PUZZLE

Wallace argued that the needlessly large brain of man (which allows us to do higher math and speculate about the meaning of life, things beyond the ken of our Paleolithic forefathers and probably unnecessary even today for sheer survival) was evidence for divine intervention. However, it could just be another case of evolution's many goofs. It seems logical that an intelligent designer ought to have given us somewhat smaller brains, to better function in the ancestral environment (called the environment of evolutionary adaptation, or EEA).

Indeed, the white race may have excessively large brains for our role in the universe. Perhaps if we had smaller brains we would not have devised doomsday weapons that threaten the planet.

The conditions of the EEA are what shaped our brains and bodies, not what has happened over the past 13 millennia; evolution only works so fast. Since 99.99 percent of human evolution took place in the EEA, and since large brains are expensive in terms of oxygen, nutrients etc, it does seem odd that we have a melon-sized brain, instead of the fist-sized brain that served Australopithecus so well.

Our large brains might be regarded as an "evolutionary error," similar to the alleged antler overgrowth of the magnificent but arguably maladapted extinct Irish elk (*Megaloceros*), which was neither exclusively Irish nor was it an elk.[5]

This author would speculate that, not only did Congoids evolve from proto-Caucasoids, but also their smaller brains are an evolutionary correction to the "overgrowth" (in EEA terms) of the brain seen in Caucasoids and Mongoloids. As support for this novel hypothesis, consider the fact that Cro-Magnon and Neanderthal man both had even larger brains than today's Caucasoids and Mongoloids.

Perhaps a corrective downsizing was already happening when Caucasoids and Mongoloids evolved from Cro-Magnon man. Congoids are also more advanced in the structure of their lips and hair; all other races remain closer to the apes in regard to these structures. The smaller brains of Congoids actually made them more "fit for survival" under EEA conditions.

Skin color is of very little significance. There are black Caucasoids (such as some North Africans) and there are Congoids who are very light complected. Gorillas tend to have blackish skin, while orangutans are fair. Chimpanzees are closely related to gorillas and humans; they can be dark but are often very fair-skinned, although their hair is dark. Incidentally, humans are so closely related to the three species of chimps that we have been called "the fourth chimpanzee."

Indeed, the white race may have excessively large brains for our role in the universe. Perhaps if we had smaller brains we would not have devised doomsday weapons. One has to wonder if the "intelligent designer" made a mistake in creating a race that is capable of pushing a button and wiping out all life on Earth. Or does he/she/it simply not care about his/her/its creations, as some have argued?

Contemplating facts such as these, students can understandably wonder whether the mysterious designer they're told about might not be the biblical God at all, but rather some very advanced yet mischievous or blundering intelligence—extraterrestrial scientists, say, which, as it happens, is the theory known as interventionism. Or it might just be that there is no designer, intelligent or otherwise.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION?

Of course, the theory of evolution is not without various problems, although they may not threaten the overall structure of the theory. Charles Darwin stood on a very slippery slope when trying to explain how something as biologically and biochemically complex as even the simplest form of life could have spontaneously generated itself from organic molecules and compounds loose in the early Earth's environment.

Darwin suggested life might have gradually assembled itself from stray parts, like a chemical soup, lying about in some warm pond when the planet had cooled enough to make such an assemblage possible. Later it was realized that nothing would likely have taken shape in a static environment, so another key element was added: lightning.

But a jarring bump on the Darwinist road came when it was learned that in certain places around the globe there existed remnants of what had to be among the first pieces of the Earth's crust. Those ancient slabs of rock are called cratons, and their survival for 3.5 billion years is a miracle in itself. But what is most miraculous about them is that they contain fossils of primitive bacteria.

In the mid-1980s, biologist Carl Woese stunned colleagues with a shattering discovery: There wasn't just the predicted single source for all forms of life; there were two: two types of bacteria (archaea and "true bacteria"), as distinct as dogs and cats, two distinct forms of life, alive and well on the planet 3.5 billion years ago.

With nothing but cooling lava as far as an incipient eye

Evidence for the 'Punctuated Equilibrium' Theory

An example of punctuated equilibrium would be the case of two related genera of rodents from the Oligocene sediments (throughout western North America), *Titanotheriomys* and *Ischyromys.* Biologist Tim Heaton studied these fossils and was able to prove that they did not evolve gradually during the period of their existence but actually existed as several distinct species, with no intermediaries being found. A smallish species of *Ischyromys* gave way to a larger form. The previous, old-Darwinian thinking had been that *Ischyromys* simply became larger and larger in a gradual fashion. Instead, change occurred as something like a "quantum leap" from one species to another. (Gould, 278-79)

Writes Heaton: "The earliest *Ischyromys* fossils come from a few late Eocene localities, but their relationships are poorly understood. The most unusual species is a previously undescribed form from West Canyon Creek in central Wyoming. In the early Chadronian (early Oligocene) *Titanotheriomys* developed with a suite of skull specializations and radiated into a number of diverse species, several of which are unnamed. Most of these are known from single localities, so relationships are difficult to reconstruct. This genus went extinct at the end of the Chadronian when *Ischyromys,* of uncertain origin and with a more primitive skull, began to proliferate.

"*Ischyromys typus* (large) and *I. parvidens* (small) are very similar in morphology and developed separately from a highly variable late Chadronian population. Great numbers of dentaries of both species have been collected with excellent stratigraphic data from localities in western Nebraska and eastern Wyoming. *Ischyromys parvidens* dominated the early Orellan of the Great Plains (except North Dakota and northern South Dakota) then went extinct, and *I. typus* dominated the middle and late Orellan of the Great Plains (and all of the Orellan of North Dakota and northern South Dakota) then went extinct in the Whitneyan (late Oligocene). A previous claim of gradual size increase is in actuality the replacement of *I. parvidens* by *I. typus* although *I. typus* does increase very slightly in size thereafter." (From Heaton's Ph.D. thesis.)

might have seen, how could it be explained? Life, with all its deepening mystery, had to have been seeded onto Earth. Theoretically, interstellar craft manned by extraterrestrial beings could have arrived and delivered the two prokaryote types.

Rather surprisingly, the DNA of eukaryotes is said to actually have more genes in common with the archaea, most of which are sulfur-metabolizing extremophiles, than with true bacteria.

At around 600 million years ago, the first multicellular life forms (the Ediacaran fauna) appear, as suddenly and inexplicably as the prokaryotes and unicellular eukaryotes. To this day, the Ediacaran fauna are not well understood. They lived for about 50 million years, to about 550 million years ago, when the so-called Cambrian Explosion occurred.

Within a period of only 5 to 10 million years, a mere eye blink relative to the 3 billion years of life preceding it, the Earth's oceans filled with a dazzling array of algae and all 26 of the animal phyla catalogued today, with no new phyla added since. They all arrived fully assembled, males and females, predators and prey, large and small, ready to go. No predecessors can be found, no "missing links" to the Ediacaran fauna.

Gradual evolution simply is not borne out by the fossil record, and that fact eventually had to be dealt with. Darwin's view of change as a gradual, haphazard process dictated by random, favorable mutations in genes had to be modified.

PUNCTUATED EQUILIBRIUM

In 1972, Niles Eldredge of the American Museum of Natural History and Stephen J. Gould of Harvard introduced the concept of punctuated equilibrium.

The key was their admission that life forms only changed in spurts after extinction events. It was the first great challenge to traditional Darwinian orthodoxy, and it was met with fierce opposition. Both men agreed Eldredge had the original insight into punctuated equilibrium and that Gould was more creative in working out the significance of it. But that distinction is lost on the public, which tends to give Gould all the credit. Eldredge recalled a meeting where "a lawyer was telling me about Gould's theory of evolution. I wanted to punch him in the face."

As Gould explained it (paraphrasing somewhat): If species tend to emerge in just a few thousand years, as the punctuated equilibrium theory propounds, and then persist virtually unchanged (except for "micro-evolution" within a species, which, oddly enough, even creationists find acceptable) for millions of years, it would not be surprising that we would rarely find fossil evidence for their "momentary" origin. The fossil record reflects only the long periods of "prosperity" and stability, explaining why we seldom see "missing links." (See sidebar above on punctuated equilibrium.)

The idea that species do not undergo steady, slow "evolution" is backed up by the existence of "living fossils" like the coelacanth (a "lobefin" fish), which has persisted for approximately 80 million years; the bat, which has not changed much in the past 50 million years; and even the tree squirrel, which has not changed in 35 million years—examples of the stasis that seems to be the norm for a species.

Dr. Colin Groves, a paleoanthropologist and reader in biological anthropology at the Australian National University, has studied lions, tigers, wolves, rhinoceroses, elephants, man and many other mammals and has found species do not change gradually from one form to another. Instead, like Gould, he finds that they tend to remain largely unchanged for long periods. Then, quite suddenly, a small group of animals with characteristics distinct enough to constitute a new species buds off from the larger group. If the new species has an advantage over the parent group, it may take over areas occupied by that group,

The magnificent but allegedly maladapted extinct Irish elk (*Megaloceros*), which was neither Irish nor was it an elk—was once considered to illustrate the question of "how does survival of the fittest lead to the evolution of a seemingly maladapted organism?" However, scientists now maintain it was not maladapted, despite the seeming over-growth of the antlers. *Megaloceros* was just over 6.5 feet tall at the shoulder, about the size of a moose. The antlers span about 12 feet or more. Stone-age man has blessed us with cave paintings that seem to indicate a color pattern for *Megaloceros* with a brownish back, a creamy chest and dark markings around the neck and shoulders. Although "Irish elk" is a common name used for *Megaloceros*, it is a deer, rather than an elk (related to the Fallow deer). It was found all across Europe. The large numbers of skeletons from the peat bogs of Ireland have revealed that many male *Megaloceros* died from malnutrition and exhaustion during the winter, probably due to the rigors of the autumnal rutting season, during which males do not eat, and fight for the right to mate with a harem of females. It used to be thought the sheer weight of the antlers had caused many an overloaded *Megaloceros* to simply sink into the bogs and perish, but this was not so.

which may go extinct, yielding to the new species.

But if punctuated equilibrium is a correct theory, what mechanism explains how "evolution" shifts gears between times of stasis and moments of "speciation events"? Why has the coelacanth persisted unchanged for so long, and could it be hit by a speciation event in the near future? What could trigger such an event? These questions remain to be answered.

INTERVENTIONIST THEORY

Interventionists such as Lloyd Pye and L. James Gibson of the Geoscience Research Institute, and Leonard R. Brand, professor of biology and paleontology, Department of Natural Sciences, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, California, theorize that life was put on planet Earth by intelligent beings and has been continuously monitored by those same beings.

Suppose a fleet of intergalactic "terraformers" has cruised the Universe for billions of years. Their job is to locate forming solar-type systems with Earth-like planets and seed them with an array of basic, durable life forms. Then the terraformers return on a regular basis, doing whatever is needed to maximize the capacity for life within the developing star system.

Assuming terraformers were/are responsible for seeding and developing life on Earth, we can further assume that by 550 million years ago at least the early oceans were sufficiently oxygenated to support complex life. That was delivered *en masse* during the otherwise inexplicable Cambrian Explosion.

Interventionism is generally ignored because it cuts too close to flying saucers, crop circles and other subjects that indicate we humans may, in the end, be insignificant in the grand scheme of the Universe.

However, there is a more serious objection to the idea of interventionism. Suppose an interstellar craft did visit Earth in the Archaean eon (3.8 billion years ago) to get life started here. This of course does not solve the problem of the origin of life but merely shifts it to some other planet, perhaps in another galaxy—call it planet Svarstaad. But since no part of the Universe is believed to be any older than any other part, there is no region so old that life would have had plenty of time to originate there (assuming there has not been enough time on Earth for such to happen), and additionally there would be the time required to achieve intelligence on Svarstaad, then to construct interstellar spacecraft, and then to travel here from there (let's say Svarstaad is in the Andromeda galaxy; then this would be 2.2 million light-years from the Milky Way).

The principle of Ockham's Razor would suggest we settle for the more simple hypothesis that life actually originated here on Earth, however improbable that might seem.

THE HUMAN SAGA

Most Darwinists believe the human saga begins with mouse-sized mammals called insectivores (similar to modern "tree shrews," or Scadentia, which are neither shrews, nor do they spend most of their time in trees, and which still exist). These insectivores scurried around under the feet of big dinosaurs, trying to avoid becoming food for larger species. However, arguments have been made that we are more closely related to any

of several living groups: bats, ungulates, carnivores, lagomorphs (rabbits and hares etc), rodents, elephant shrews (Macroscelidea, or sengis) or colugos (Dermoptera, or "flying lemurs"). Tree shrews have been traditionally grouped with bats, flying lemurs and primates in the superorder Archonta.

A cladogram (similar to a family tree) shows the Insectivora giving rise to the Archonta and Chiroptera (bats). Archonta in turn gives rise to Scadentia, which gives rise to Primatomorpha, Plesiadapiformes and Primates, respectively.

The recent use of molecular techniques to study evolutionary relationships, in addition to the more traditional morphological methods, has confirmed that elephant shrews represent an ancient monophyletic African radiation. Many biologists now include the sengis in a new superorder, the Afrotheria, which encompasses several other distinctive African orders. These include elephants, sea cows and hyraxes (the Paenungulata); and the aardvark, elephant shrews, golden moles and tenrecs.

Phenacolemur jepseni was a Plesiadapiforme (a member of an insectivore suborder) that lived about 60 million years ago, and some researchers consider the Plesiadapiformes to be the common ancestor of all the primates. Some also consider that Plesiadapiformes contains the ancestor of other near-primate lineages, like the Scadentia or the Dermoptera (especially the latter). One extinct lemur, *Megaladapis*, was the size of a gorilla.

The Cretaceous extinction event of 65 million years ago eliminated the dinosaurs and paved the way for those tiny insectivores to evolve over the next few million years into the earliest primates, the prosimians (literally pre-simians, pre-monkeys) of the early Paleocene epoch, which lasts until 55 million years ago. These were creatures along the lines of today's lemurs and tarsiers.

More precisely, both the supposed proto-primates and flowering plants appeared suddenly and mysteriously during the period preceding the Cretaceous extinction.

But did proto-primates actually "evolve" into prosimians, into monkeys, into apes, into humans? Or did prosimians appear, monkeys appear, apes appear and humans appear sequentially? Were we "created"? This would explain the missing-ness of the "missing links."

The Miocene epoch stretched from about 25 million to 5 million years ago. During those 20 million years, the apes flourished. They produced two dozen different genera, and many genera had more than one species. Those apes ranged from smallish gibbon-like creatures, to mid-range chimp-sized ones, to large gorilla-sized ones, to super-sized *Gigantopithecus*, 10 feet tall and weighing possibly 1,200 pounds. *Gigantopithecus* is known only by many teeth and a few mandibles from India and China. (See sidebar, page 38.)

Interventionists need to explain a number of problems with their theory. For example, was the Ediacaran fauna really necessary? If so, why? Why does the fossil record proceed from primitive lancelet-like chordates to fishes, to amphibians, to reptiles, to primitive mammals, and on to prosimians, followed by monkeys, followed by apes, followed by humans? If humans were a goal of the terraformers, why not skip the monkeys and introduce humans early on? Why not skip the dinosaurs entirely, rather than allowing them to take up 100 million years or so of prehistory? On the other hand, if they really liked dinosaurs, then why not bring them back again after the great Cretaceous-Triassic extinction?

DINOSAURS AND BIRDS

Theodont reptiles eventually became the dinosaurs, which some would argue are not reptiles, as they may have been warm-blooded. Certain of these dinosaurs evidently did not become extinct but evolved onward to become the birds, according to some scientists. (Lizards are a different, vastly separate, branch of the reptile family tree, according to scientists.)

The proto-birds, starting to evolve wings with feathers, did not flop around hopelessly, as some creationists would have it,

Dinosaur DNA Recovered

Just recently, researchers made a revolutionary discovery: They recovered 70-million-year-old soft tissue, including what may be blood vessels and cells, from a *Tyrannosaurus rex*. If scientists can isolate proteins and perhaps DNA from the material, they may be able to learn new details of how dinosaurs may have evolved into birds. Project lead researcher Mary Higby Schweitzer of North Carolina State University said she does not know yet if scientists will be able to isolate DNA from the material.

Because evidence has accumulated in recent years that modern birds descended from dinosaurs, Schweitzer said she chose to compare the dinosaur remains with those of an ostrich, the largest bird available. "The vessels and contents are similar in all respects to blood vessels recovered from ostrich bone," the researchers reported in a paper in the journal *Science*.

At far left, artist's conception of a recently discovered feathered dinosaur from China's Liaoning Province. Some are calling it "the dino-bird." Dino-bird, which could not fly, lived 135 million years ago. It looked a bit like a large duck with a long tail. At left, the remarkable fossil of "Chinosaurus," another feathered, bird-like dinosaur.

but found uses for their semi-developed wings, whether for gliding sub-flight, amplified leaping ability or for catching flying insects. (The recent discovery of fossil dinosaurs in China with feathers on both their front and hind limbs [*Microraptor gui*] has given the "gliding" theory of the origins of avian flight an enormous boost.) Organs such as wings may be fully functional in some sort of alternative role; remember that the organism does not know that some day its proto-wings, in its descendants, will function as flying devices. Feathers, scientists believe, may have initially functioned as insulating devices, to keep bodily heat from being wasted, and only later were applied to a totally different use: flight. This is a phenomenon known as "pre-adaptation" by scientists.

If evolutionary theory is wrong and life forms got here by some sort of intervention by extraterrestrials or others, a question arises: Why should terraforming interventionists simulate "evolution" at all?

Alternatively, it may be that a mixture of interventionism and punctuated equilibrium is called for. Certainly the two concepts are not mutually exclusive. Most evolutionists believe their theory is sufficient unto itself, but it seems self-evident that interventionism is not similarly self-sufficient.

But what is the goal of the terraformers? If they made this planet for mankind, then why did they create the great white shark and other man-eating carnivores? Why mosquitoes, lice, vampire moths, smallpox and other plagues, poison ivy, the potato blight fungus, booklice and other pests? On the other hand, if the ETs created life on Earth as we know it for ETs, why create humans, unless we are to serve them as slaves or as meat? Besides, what about the way humans are killing the whales, the elephants, rhinoceroses, manatees, the Chisos Mountains Hedgehog Cactus (*Echinocereus chisoensis var. chisoensis*) and innumerable other species of life forms, polluting the planet, and threatening to totally destroy life on Earth (except for bacteria, cockroaches and the like) with our nuclear weapons? It is hard to see why any terraforming "space brothers" (ancient astronauts) or intelligent god would want this, assuming the gods or extraterrestrials are benevolent.

This is a version of "evolution" in which our ancestors did not go directly from the forests into the savannahs but spent an eon or two as waders at the edge of rivers, lakes and seas.

HUMANS ARE SPECIAL

There are also a number of factors that seem to point to the possibility that man did not descend from an ape (or ape-man, or man-ape, if you prefer somewhat more accurate terminology).

Human bones are much less dense than comparable bones of apes, monkeys and prosimians. Bones of *Homo sapiens* are much lighter even than the bones of *Homo neanderthalensis.*

Our muscles are significantly weaker than comparable muscles of other primates. You would not want to get into an unarmed combat situation with a grown chimpanzee, as the stronger (though smaller) animal would likely tear you limb from limb. Primate muscles are five to 10 times stronger than ours. (Anyone who has dealt with monkeys knows they are amazingly strong for their size.)

Human skin is not well adapted to most of the Earth's surface. Sun can easily burn human skin; even black skin, although somewhat more resistant, can burn. Melanin does give some protection, which is why a tan helps keep one from sunburning. But hair is a much better shield against the Sun's rays. Light skin facilitates the formation of vitamin D. The major biologic function of vitamin D is to maintain normal blood levels of calcium and phosphorus. By promoting calcium absorption, vitamin D helps to form and maintain strong bones. Vitamin D also works in concert with a number of other vitamins, minerals, and hormones to promote bone mineralization. Research also suggests vitamin D may help maintain a healthy immune system and regulate cell growth and differentiation. People in tropical climates tend to be naturally dark and people in cold, cloudy climates tend to be light skinned as a result of these factors, but there are many exceptions to this rule.

The hair of humans is a puzzle. Other animals have dense hair or fur on their dorsal (back or upper) surfaces, protecting the skin against Sun and weather; the hair on the ventral (front or lower) side is thinner. Yet in man the pattern is reversed (although the amount of hair on our chests, except in the hairiest of men, is probably insufficient to protect against much of anything, and in women, children, and even in many adult males, it is absent or nearly so). Even the "hairy Ainu" is not really very hairy. Oddly, most of our hair is on top of our heads, unlike almost any other animal, although it serves us well there due to our upright posture. (But why do we have many men who are bald?) Our relative bodily hairlessness may not have any real function *per se* but may just be a side effect of our overall neoteny (meaning that the adult human resembles the infant human or infant ape). At least this was Gould's suggestion. Then there is the puzzle of the beard. (See sidebar, page 37.)

There are major differences between humans and other animals in the fatty tissue beneath the skin; in sweat glands, in blood, in tears, in sex organs, in brain size and function etc. Much of this seemingly could be explained by "the aquatic ape theory," devised by Elaine Morgan (author of *The Scars of Evolution: What Our Bodies Tell Us About Human Origins*).

DID WE COME FROM MER-FOLK?

This is a version of evolution in which our ancestors did not go directly from the forests into the savannahs but spent an eon or two as waders along the shores of rivers, lakes and perhaps the sea. Bodily hair in this situation would probably have negative survival value and would have been lost, while hair on the top of the head would be out of the water and would protect against the intense tropical Sun.

This opens up the questions: If this is our origin, why are there no tribes today that spend most of their time wading in water? Why did man move inland?

The list of primate/human differences could go on to cite

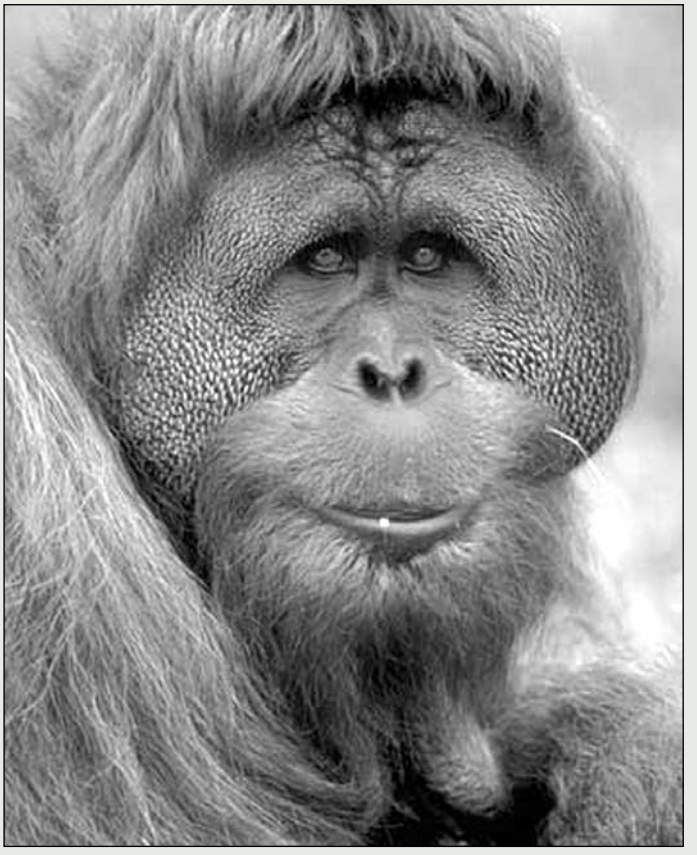
The Puzzle of the Beard

In *The Descent of Man,* Charles Darwin pondered the function of the beard in humans. He considered that it may have a protective function, but he eventually decided it must be an ornamental feature affected by sexual selection (as opposed to natural selection). He noticed that in tribes that admire facial hair the men usually had thick beards, but tribes that think facial hair ugly usually have very sparse facial hair and will physically remove what few hairs they have. Yet if the beard is so ornamental, why do women not have beards? Is it ornamental in the male only and not in the female, and if so (putting aside our prejudices on the matter), why? (It seems likely that the mustache does have a very practical function, since it shades the lips against the tropical Sun; if you have ever had your lips sunburned you will immediately see how valuable that function is.)

Of course, in our era, fashions change overnight; thus we see that in America beards were unpopular during the Revolutionary War, yet by Civil War times nearly every adult male was wearing whiskers; then they more or less went out of style again, although today on the streets you will see a mixture of men, clean-shaven, mustachioed and variously bearded, even among white men. (The Mongoloid race tends to be naturally beardless, or grow only a scraggly goatee, as do the Amerinds, although there is overwhelming evidence for bearded white men—culture bearers—having been present in the ancient Americas and ancient China.) Negroes tend to have beards much like white men.

In the Paleolithic Age, fashions in beards and other things were undoubtedly far, far more stable.

With all due apologies to Darwin, one can propose that the beard functioned, at least in white and black tribes, as a power symbol. Having a good beard may have ensured a measure of instant respect for an adult male. This in turn may have given such individuals some sort of "evolutionary edge," in that it served as a sexual attractant to nubile females, since power is the ultimate aphrodisiac, as someone once said. In the modern age, this no longer applies, since men have many other ways of demonstrating their power, such as by wearing expensive clothes and driving a flashy car.



A beard has the obvious drawback that an enemy could grab it in a fight, but this might be outweighed by whatever advantages it offers. (An enemy could also grab one by the scalp hair, which makes one wonder why we do not have naturally short hair.) Notably, man is not the only primate with a beard, since there are bearded tamarins and bearded saki monkeys, and of course the male orangutan is possessed of a beard and mustache. The male orangutan also develops strange-looking fatty flaps on either side of the face; these form part of the "power display" in male-male rivalries. It is interesting that the other apes have no beard as such, including the chimpanzee, which is said by scientists to be the ape most closely related to humans. The beard of the orangutan (and certain monkeys) would therefore appear to be an example of "parallel evolution" with humans.

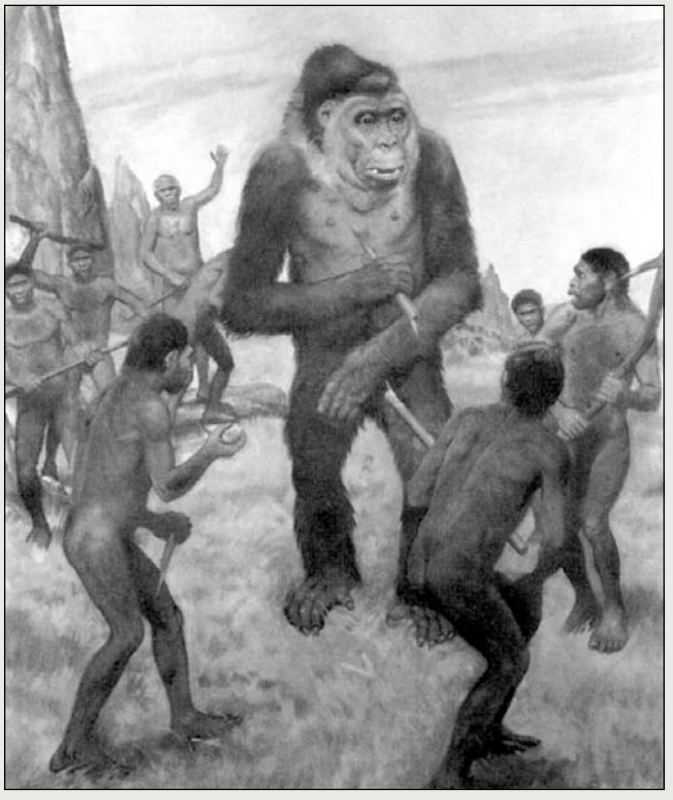
many more areas of difference, but all are overshadowed by one very odd primate/human difference: Other primates have 48 chromosomes, while humans have only 46 chromosomes. From an evolutionary standpoint, this does not make sense. No one seems able to explain how this kind of genetic change could have come about without some sort of design or intervention.

Recently scientists unearthed a new, petite hominid species, *Homo floresiensis,* on Flores Island in Indonesia. Flores man grew only about three feet tall, and existed as recently as 18,000 years ago. He apparently descended from *Homo erectus*; yet he was closely related to *Homo sapiens,* and the two species may even have shared the same caves.

It is not only new fossil species that keep turning up but living ones as well, even large mammals. Just recently a "new" (third) species of chimpanzee was discovered, almost the size of a gorilla. Since they have been known to kill lions, the new species is being called the giant chimpanzee or the lion-killer chimpanzee. How long this species has been around and undiscovered is anybody's guess at present.

Clearly, we have much to learn about the origin of species, including man. In the words of science writer Timothy Ferris: "Our ignorance of course has always been with us and always will be. What is new is our awareness of it, our awakening to its fathomless dimensions; and it is this, more than anything else, that marks our coming of age as a species."

Notably, some of the new theories are not mutually exclu-



Do "only the strong survive"? Such is one common conception of evolution, but it is a misconception. If this were true, surely *Gigantopithecus*, an ape from Asia, would rule the world instead of Homo sapiens. *Gigantopithecus* stood about 10 feet tall and would have dwarfed the largest gorilla. A *Gigantopithecus* could have crushed a human's head in one hand as if it were a cantaloupe. In fact *Gigantopithecus* and man coexisted at one time. But today *Gigantopithecus* is extinct, and man has overrun the planet. It is not the strong that survive, necessarily, but the fittest, which merely means those who have the most offspring who survive to reproductive age. Similarly, the mighty dinosaurs are long gone, but there is no shortage of small lizards (although some species are endangered). Above, an artist's rendering of an encounter between *Gigantopithecus* and an early form of *Homo sapiens*. Most likely *Homo sapiens* would have done to *Gigantopithecus* what *Homo sapiens* do best: kill anything it does not understand or considers a threat. But, according to some scientists, it was not *Homo sapiens* that ruined the *Gigantopithecus*. Instead it was his own humongous size. As the climate warmed, *Gigantopithecus* was not able to cool his large body efficiently as we *Homo sapiens* are able to do today through the act of sweating. Therefore, it was his very size, overly-developed skeleton and musculature that doomed him from taking his place on the higher rungs of the evolutionary ladder. Interestingly, there are many others who believe *Gigantopithecus* may have survived long enough to be at least partly responsible for the ages-old descriptions of large, hairy man-beasts that are reported in the lore of many cultures across the world. And although we doubt "sasquatch" or the "yeti" still exist, some form of *Gigantopithecus* may yet appear somewhere in the nether regions of the Earth to startle mainstream scientists who think they know it all.

sive. In other words, there may be a kind of evolution involving punctuated equilibria, with intelligent designers intervening at the times of punctuation. The problems would be the lack of direct evidence of the existence of the interveners, and our ignorance of what mechanism and motives might be involved.

There will always be a place for mysticism in our worldview. Scientism holds that only science can find truth, which is presumed to be purely materialistic, and that ultimate reality is without conscious significance of its own. Actually, this is in itself an act of faith and points to the limitations of science. Since the psychological factors are not tangible, scientific knowledge is really limited when discussing how the mind works.

Today we see a renewed interest in religion and other forms of mysticism. Certainly we are finding science alone is unable to provide the ultimate answers regarding the Universe. Also, in light of quantum physics, science and mysticism no longer seem so incompatible as they once appeared.

Science does not have all the answers, and when we assume it does, we can make errors of judgment. For example, scientists were stunned when it was discovered only fairly recently that 90 percent of the mass of the universe is unaccounted for. Life choices made entirely on the basis of physical evidence can be the cause of very real grief.

Lastly, a word of caution for those who like the "space brothers" theory. Since there is no direct evidence for their existence, we had better not rely too much on them. There is danger in the line of thinking that if the space gods are bestowers of kindness, we need not solve our own problems; our benefactors will take care of us when they return. Such beliefs can only serve to divert our attention from human concerns and Earthly responsibilities. If our planet is to survive, it is up to us to see to it, and this includes practicing all forms of honesty, such as exposing the lies of history and distinguishing carefully between science and pseudoscience. ❖

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Origins: The Emergence and Evolution of Our Species and Its Possible Future

By Richard E. Leakey and Roger Lewin. Continuing the pioneering work of anthropologists and archeologists Louis and Mary Leakey, the authors present intriguing scientific information by fitting together pieces of our past to discover new answers and their application to modern societies. A vast survey of human origins and evolution. Easy to read! #401, softcover, ***$16*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. To order send payment to TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to Visa or MasterCard. Add $3 S&H inside the U.S.; $6 per book outside the U.S.

ENDNOTES & BIBLIOGRAPHY

ENDNOTES:

[1]In a book by Stephen Hawking, a story is told of how a big-name scientist was giving a lecture on astronomy. After the lecture, an elderly lady came up and told the scientist that he had it all wrong. "The world is really a flat plate supported on the back of a giant tortoise." The scientist asked, "And what is the tortoise standing on?" To which the lady triumphantly replied: "You're very clever, young man, but it's no use—it's tortoises all the way down." She was evidently unaware that the amount of weight each turtle had to support approached infinity as you proceed downward in this stack of turtles supporting the Earth. Eventually the weight would be so great that no turtle could avoid being squashed.

[2]Others have dubbed these "cosmic coincidences."

[3]As an aside: The function of the baculum, known in Alaska as an *usuk* or *oosik* (pronounced "oozik"), in the walrus, measuring 24 inches in length, is obvious, but in some animals the function, if any, of the baculum is unclear. In the chimpanzee, for example, the bone is only 1/4th of an inch in length and is certainly vestigial, since the chimpanzee penis averages 5.7 inches in length. The resting penis of the walrus is internal and thus well protected, another advantage man has missed out on.

[4]Many fishes (such as Crossopterygians and lampreys) and some amphibians are similarly equipped with a pineal (posterior) eye, a parietal (anterior) eye, or both; they must be carryovers from primitive vertebrates. In mammals, the pineal is converted to the pineal gland, which secretes melatonin and seems to be keyed to the seasons of the year, with their differing day lengths. According to Steve Nichols of England, these third and fourth eyes are actually older in evolution than the "normal" pair of eyes. The extinct ichthyosaurs, whose paired eyes were the largest of any vertebrate, also had a particularly well-developed third eye, judging from the large opening (foramen) on the top of the head. The most popular creature in third eye studies is the Western Fence Lizard—*Sceloporus occidentalis.* This small creature not only has a functional pineal gland but also a photoreceptive element, a third eye. The pineal eye of the lizard is located on the top of the head. A foramen can be seen in the skull where the eye protrudes. Probably California's most common reptile, *S. occidentalis* is known in central Washington and Oregon, through California, into Baja California, southwestern Idaho and western Utah. In Oregon its range continues from the south coast, and these lizards are widespread east of the Cascades. It occurs in all parts of eastern Oregon within the Great Basin range.

[5]It was generally thought by 19th-century scientists that this deer, the Irish elk, a fossil deer that stood higher than a man and swung 90-pound antlers that could be 12 feet across, a formidable organ of dominance, had gradually evolved larger and larger antlers in a kind of runaway evolution, until they were so large that the creature could no longer survive. (However, this may not be a good example of evolutionary overshoot, as it is now thought that the huge antlers were not outsized for this giant deer and served a useful purpose, probably as a sexual display.). For one of his more memorable essays, Gould set out to measure the skeleton of every Irish elk he could find in the museums of two continents and discovered that "allometric" principles operated even on such grand excrescences: a simple formula related the size of the antlers to the size of the deer that bore them. Gould considers this one of the most important and powerful of evolutionary principles, because it frees scientists from the need to explain all the parts of an animal in terms of their evolutionary usefulness. If the growth of different parts is linked, then much of what we see in an organism may be just an accidental consequence of something else more important. The principle is as obvious as your big toe, which appears to have developed as it did for no better reason than to keep up with your thumb. "Repeated parts of the body are not fashioned by the action of individual genes," Gould has written; "there is no gene 'for' your thumb, another for your big toe. . . . Repeated parts are coordinated in development . . . . It may be genetically more complex to enlarge a thumb and *not* to modify a big toe, than to increase both together." This runs counter to the powerful tradition of adaptation in evolutionary thought: the tendency to atomize organisms into separate traits, each with its own history and justification.

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The Berlin-Baghdad Railroad

How a Never-Completed Railway Led to the First World War

One of the most important strategic resources fought over in World War I was the Berlin-Baghdad Railway. The planned route had been of great strategic importance for centuries—in part, because it allowed access to the material resources of the area—and after oil deposits were found in Iran in 1908, stimulating interest in potential Iraqi oil reserves, its value increased exponentially.

BY MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER

The Berlin-Baghdad Railway, the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Suez Canal were intended as modern versions of the three great trade routes of the middle ages. The old caravan routes that had linked the Far and Near East would now be extended directly into Western Europe by a railroad controlled throughout its length by Germany. This the other Great Powers would not permit.

As readers well know, in 1914 Europe was divided into two powerful camps.

One was the "Triple Entente," composed of Britain, France and Russia; the other was the "Triple Alliance," composed of Germany, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and Italy. The Triple Entente upheld the interests of the British ruling class, with a view to keeping international commerce a British monopoly.

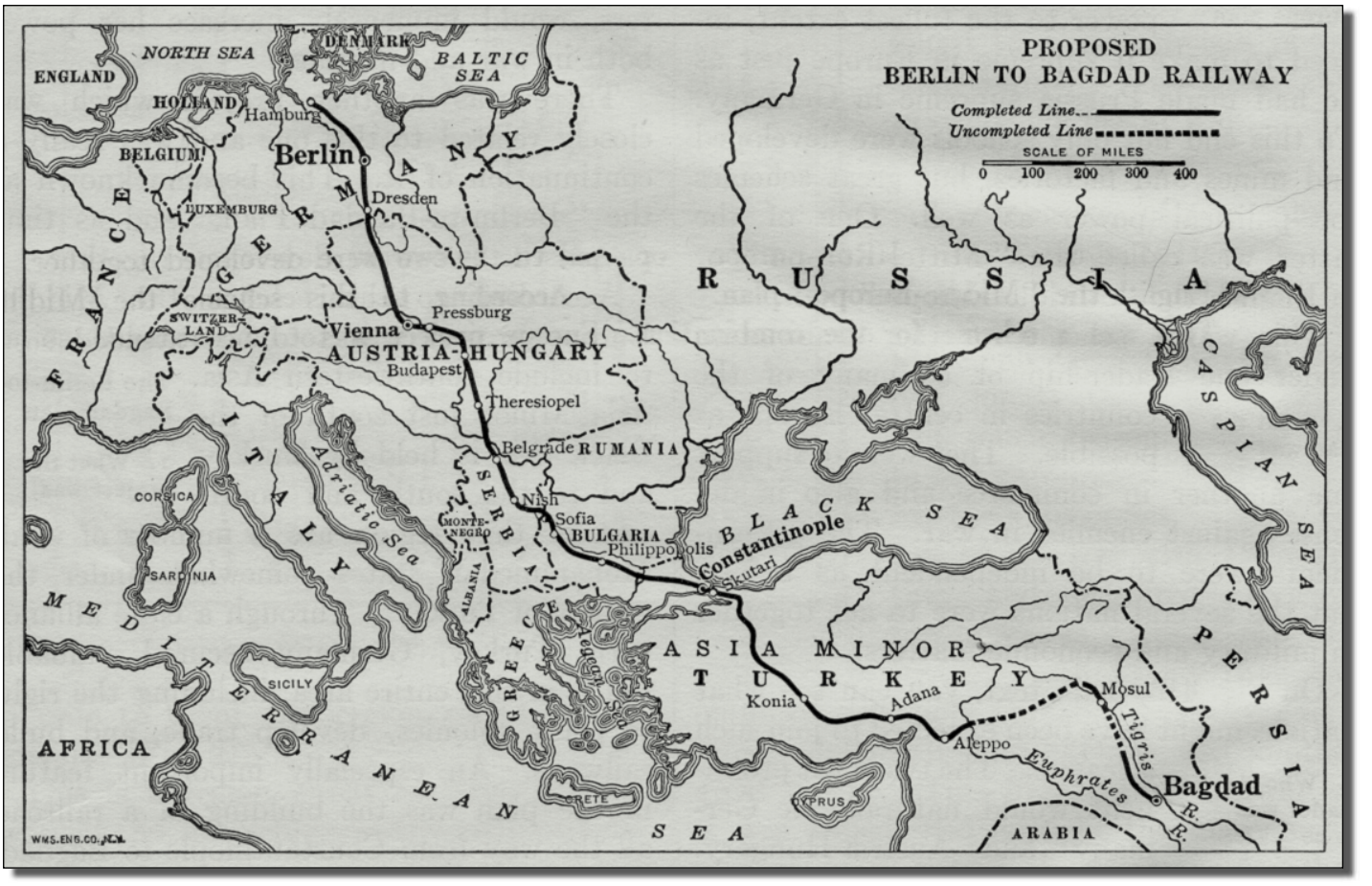
The Triple Alliance was working toward the completion and successful operation of the Berlin-Baghdad Railway (BBRR), which was planned to run from Berlin, Germany, through Austria, Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria, across the Dardanelles into Turkey, and thence to Baghdad, with a further extension planned to the Persian Gulf. Additional branch lines were being considered to run into Armenia and Kurdistan. One branch line would have run to the fine port of Alexandretta [now Iskenderun] on the Mediterranean.

If completed and successfully operated, that transcontinental railroad system would have tapped a vast quantity of natural resources and would have sparked in Europe, Asia Minor and Iraq an industrial and commercial boom the likes of which the region had never experienced.

No one can readily understand the background of and the underlying reasons and motives for World War I and the reasons for the present world chaos, without knowing the history of the BBRR system and the international problems, difficulties, struggles and intrigues that arose from it.

The members of the human family, it seems, are divided into two main groups: one group is composed of creators and builders, while the other group is composed of leeches and parasites that live on the sweat and blood of the former group. Between these two groups there is a constant struggle—sometimes calm and below the surface—at other times fierce, overt, bloody and deadly. The struggle between creators and builders and leeches and parasites is as old as man.

The saga of the ill-fated Berlin-Baghdad Railway reveals clearly the struggle between the group in Europe that wanted to



creatively open up the vast natural resources of Europe, Asia Minor, Iraq and Central Asia—for the use and benefit of mankind—and the group that to maintain their economic supremacy was willing not only to deny the peoples of Europe and Asia the benefits of the railroad, but also to destroy the peace of millions.

The history of the Berlin-Baghdad Railway, briefly, is this:

In the late 19th century the British and French governments, in cooperation with British and French financiers, worked out a plan for a useful transcontinental railroad system in Europe which would run from Berlin, Germany, through Austria, Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria, across the Dardanelles, and through Turkey, ending at Baghdad. A railroad line running from Paris would connect with the Berlin-Baghdad Railway at Vienna, Austria. The British and French governments tried to interest the German government in the plan, but Chancellor Otto von Bismarck of Germany, at first, was averse. Bismarck probably anticipated the international conflicts and complications that would follow if the railroad plan were carried out.

The main trunk line of the railroad would connect the local lines of the railroads from virtually every country in continental Europe, in Turkey and Iraq, thereby opening up an enormous quantity of unaccessed natural resources. Its successful operation would no doubt create an industrial and commercial boom on an unprecedented scale all throughout that part of the world. The greatest difficulty with the plan, as Bismarck doubtless foresaw and as it did come to pass, consisted in the fact that the main trunk line had to run through quite a number of countries, some of them friendly but others very unfriendly to the project.

In 1888, a syndicate backed by the Deutsche Bank signed a 99-year concession with the Turks to operate the Haidar-Pasha-Ismid Railway, which was to be the lynchpin on which Germany would base her entire Near Eastern strategy. In 1898 Kaiser Wilhelm visited the Turkish sultan and concluded a "diplomatic" conversion to Islam to seal a pact that would bring Germany to the brink of economic and political supremacy in Europe and the Near East. From Berlin, across Europe and Asia Minor to Baghdad, the railroad would be duty-free, with Germany controlling land rights on either side of the track. But the prospect of the Reich's access to such wealth alarmed the European powers, which began a campaign of terrorism, government lies, and corruption of the media—tactics that are still used today when plutocrats conspire to drum up a war.

Financiers who were interested in steamship lines and other non-railroad modes of transportation certainly would attack the Berlin-Baghdad Railway plan and would incite the people of the countries through which it was planned to protest, sabotage and even fire at the trains, making traveling and shipments unsafe. To ensure the safe and unmolested operation of this railroad, it would be necessary to solidify into one allied bloc and under one central influence whole countries that were to be traversed by it.

The British and French governments later abandoned the plan of the Berlin-to-Baghdad Railway system, whereupon German financiers, with, finally, some encouragement from the German government, undertook to complete it. The steamship company agents in Britain and France then began their agitation against the railroad plan. Politics, racial hatred and even religion were brought into the fight.

The Balkan countries were transformed into a veritable madhouse of propaganda, intrigue and crime. And all this because a marvelous railroad was to cross all Europe and put the people of that continent on the road to prosperity.

The government of Britain, and the international financiers who for centuries have roosted in Britain and operated under the British flag, opposed the Berlin-to-Baghdad Railway project. Britain feared that the completion and operation of the railroad system would jeopardize British control of international finance and world commerce. The French government, being afraid of German power, joined the British government in its opposition to the railroad, and these two governments formed an alliance against Germany to dispute every inch of ground that the BBRR was to traverse. Ironically, Germany now faced the combined opposition of Britain and France for trying to actualize the British- and French-designed railroad plan that they themselves had proposed.

Another dangerous opposition developed against the railroad plan from Russia. Russia is spread over a territory twice that of the United states, yet she woefully lacks good warm-water harbors that are open year-round for shipping.

Russia had previously tried to obtain a year-round, ice-free port in the Far East; but its sudden and humiliating defeat by the Imperial Japanese fleet and army in the Russo-Japanese War of 1905 forced abandonment of the plan. The Black Sea in Russia's south could serve as a convenient sea port if the Dardanelles Straits that connect the Black and Mediterranean seas were open to Russian ships. Therefore, Russia was determined to obtain control of the Dardanelles. However, Turkey had no intention of abandoning it to the Russian bear.

The Balkan countries were transformed into a veritable madhouse of propaganda, intrigue and crime. And all this because a marvelous railroad was to cross Europe and offer prosperity to all.

The Berlin-Baghdad Railway was intended to cross the Dardanelles Straits west-to-east at Istanbul (Constantinople), a fateful crossing of two ambitions that brought Russia into the British and French alliance, forming the Triple Entente against Germany, and setting Czar Nicholas II on a warpath against his own cousin, Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II.

So Mother Russia, up in the north, covering a larger area than all the other European countries combined and occupying one-sixth of the land upon the globe, did not possess a single ice-free port and wanted to obtain the Dardanelles from Turkey. Germany in the west wanted to build a great railroad eastward over the same Dardanelles Straits. The Russian plan, if realized, would have aided tremendously, through shipping and trade, the economic development of Russia; the Berlin-Baghdad Railway would have ignited in Europe an industrial and commercial boom. Both plans together would have been mutually beneficial to Russia and Europe, if not the entire world. Yet the point of intersection of these two plans became the most dangerous hotspot in Europe.

Britain and France had vigorously opposed the Russian plan to obtain control of the Dardanelles because it was feared that the Russian fleet and commerce on the high seas would endanger British and French international financial and commercial supremacy. Nevertheless, while offering nothing, Britain and France succeeded in inveigling Russia into the British-French camp against Germany.

Germany had no particular desire to prevent Russia from having a year-round open seaport, and the czar had no specific desire, either, to prevent the Berlin-Baghdad Railway from going through and crossing over the Dardanelles. This is evidenced by the fact that in November of 1910 Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany and Czar Nicholas II met at Potsdam, had a meal together and quietly discussed this vexing problem.

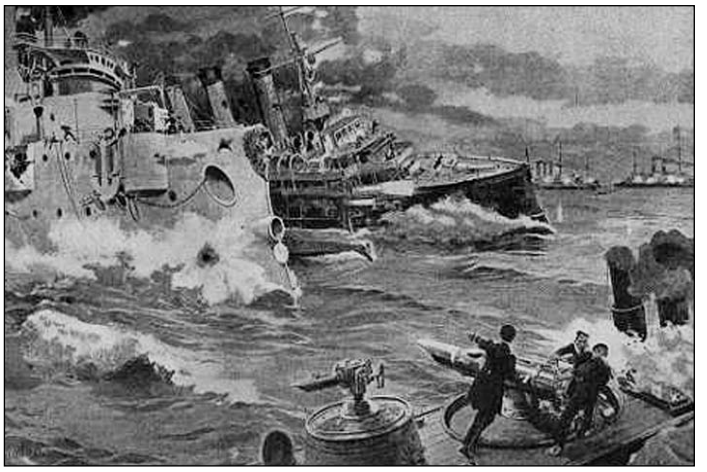
The two rulers agreed that the plans would be beneficial to both Russia and Europe and, therefore, both should go through. It was thus decided that Russia would abandon her plan of obtaining control of the Dardanelles, so that the Berlin-Baghdad Railway could go through without any interference on the part of Russia; and that Russia could have a "sphere of influence" in Persia and run a railroad through that country to the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea, thus solving Russia's problem of a warm-water seaport.

The two monarchs went back home feeling that they had solved the two most vexatious European problems without spilling a drop of blood, and that Russia and all of Europe were now on the verge of an economic and commercial boom.

But Britain, France and some highly placed Russian politicians and diplomats vigorously opposed this plan. An intensive and terrifying campaign of anti-German agitation was started under the name and pretext of "pan-Slavism." Throughout Europe all Slavs were urged to unite under the benign protecting wing of the "little father," the czar of Russia. They were told that all should unite into one great Slavic empire. In reality the purpose of that proposed union, and the reason behind the agitation, was to bring under the control of Russia the Dardanelles and all the eastern Balkan countries on the Black Sea, and to gain control of the southern Balkan countries through which the Berlin-Baghdad Railway was to pass. The ultimate aim was to force Germany into a hornet's nest of anti-German Slavic countries, resulting in a war with Russia and its allies, France and Britain. In this war Germany was expected to be defeated and her project of a Berlin-Baghdad Railway under a German aegis permanently discarded.

Russia, France and Britain planned to force Germany into a general European war by first attacking Austria-Hungary, which was an ally of Germany. Therefore, with this view in mind, the pan-Slavic "heat" was turned up on Austria-Hungary, which had many Slavs.

An unrestrained agitation was carried on against Austro-Hungary in Poland, Romania and Serbia—the unstable countries bordering on Austro-Hungary. Later on, in a more virulent form, the agitation was carried straight into the territory of Austro-Hungary, and it was continued there in the form of terrorism.



These illustrations are from the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) portfolio of war artist Fortunino Matania, who was best known for his drawings of World War I. They first appeared in the Belgian newsweekly *de Vlaamse Illustratie.* **Upper left:** Russian soldiers on the run from Japanese troops. **Upper right:** A sea engagement between Russian and Japanese ships. **Above:** Russian sailors are taken aboard a Japanese vessel during the battle of Port Arthur. The Japanese victory—which included the near-destruction of the Russian naval fleet—led Moscow to join the Triple Entente in hopes of controlling the Dardanelles Straits and gaining an ice-free port on the Black Sea. **Left:** Familial affection between first cousins Czar Nicholas II of Russia and Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany (right in photo) could not prevent the war between their countries that had been ordained by the international bankers. Concerning the fatal summer of 1914 the Kaiser recalled in his memoirs, "While on my summer cruise in the Norwegian fjords, I learned about Austria's ultimatum to Serbia, and the Serbian reply to Austria. I immediately returned home, only to find the Foreign Office at odds with the chief of the General Staff, who felt war was sure to break out. It took the Russians' setting fire to their frontier posts, tearing up the frontier railway tracks, and posting red mobilization notices for the Wilhelmstrasse diplomats to comprehend that war was upon us. In November 1918 I learned that when asked his summer plans, in the spring of 1914, Nicholas had replied "I shall stay at home this year because we shall have war." This same czar had given me his word of honor that, owing to his gratitude for my stand in the Russo-Japanese War, he would never draw his sword against Germany—least of all as an ally of England. He hated England, for having incited Japan against Russia."

The people, especially in Hungary, were terrorized. In a mailed package a time bomb was sent to one of the leading Catholic bishops in Hungary, which, unwrapped, killed and maimed several persons. This campaign of terror was a serious interference in the internal affairs of Austro-Hungary, and it violated every principle of international decency. The directors of the campaign of terror knew what they were doing; well-informed persons concluded that war in the Balkans was inevitable. What the directors of the terror wanted was to force Austro-Hungary to strike back at the countries from which the terror was directed.

It is now known that the campaign of terror directed against Austro-Hungary was financed by Russia and France, acquiesced to by Britain, and was directed from Serbia, where the Black

Raymond Poincaré, prime minister of France, was an ardent conspirator in the plot to precipitate World War I. He and Alexander Izvolski, the Russian ambassador, obtained millions of francs from Russia with which they bribed the media and politicians to win him the presidency and generate popular enthusiasm for the war. Later he supported harsh war-guilt and reparations clauses at the Versailles Conference—considering those exacted, in fact, too lenient toward Germany.

Hand society had its headquarters.

It is also known that Raymond Poincaré, the prime minister of France, was conspiring with Alexander Izvolski, the Russian ambassador to France, to cause the outbreak of a general European war and to force Germany into it. In November of 1912 Poincaré told the Russian government that it could go to the limit in the Balkans and that, if war should break out, France would come to the aid of Russia.

Encouraged by the promise of Poincaré, the Russian government urged the Serbian leaders to more feverish activity to keep alive the intrigue against Austro-Hungary.[1]

Poincaré and Izvolski decided that the Balkans should be the opening scene of the desired war. Money was poured into Balkan countries to keep the cauldron of intrigues boiling and to intensify ethnic prejudice and international hatred. Large sums of Russian money were thrown into France to bribe the French press to print news and editorials that would mislead the French people as to the actual conditions then existing in the Balkan countries. Poincaré and his right-hand men dispensed bribe money generously to French newspapers.[2]

The reason Poincaré, his fellow members of the French government and Izvolski bribed and corrupted the French press was that they did not dare to provoke and precipitate a war until French public opinion was poisoned sufficiently to become favorable to a Balkan war.

The plot of Poincaré and Izvolski finally succeeded, and in 1912 the First Balkan War (1912-1913) actually broke out; but it was localized and consequently petered out,[3] because public opinion in France was still not favorable to a Balkan war, and public opinion in Britain definitely opposed it.

The failure of the Balkan war to develop into a general European conflagration did not discourage Poincaré and Izvolski. They determined to continue their plans until they succeeded in provoking a general European war. Poincaré decided to resign his office of prime minister and to have himself elected president of France, so that he might have full control of the foreign policy of the nation. He told the French people he wanted to take Alsace and Lorraine away from Germany again and convinced them that life was just not worth living until Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France.

For his presidential bid, Poincaré accepted further large sums of money from the Russian government for the purpose of bribing French newspapers and corrupting members of the French government and parliament. He believed that with presidential prestige and power—and with the aid of the bribed press—he would be in a perfect position to sway French public opinion in favor of his war; and that in his high office of president he would be better able to swing the English government to support France and Russia in a general European war.

In order to attain the office of the presidency of France and to enjoy the emoluments thereof, Poincaré became the betrayer of his own people and the gravedigger of European peace. It is no wonder that on October 6, 1922, four years after World War I, after the death of millions, Mr. Vaillant Couturier, one of the members of the French Parliament, rose from his seat, pointed his finger at Poincaré and excoriated him:

> M. Poincaré, it is you and your politics we have to thank for the fact that French soil for 600 kilometers has been converted into one ghastly cemetery. You may therefore claim the renown of being Europe's supreme gravedigger.[4]

And Georges Louis, the French ambassador to Russia, who knew Poincaré well, said: "That man Poincaré is the blackest scoundrel and the greatest criminal of the century."

In November 1920, a few international financiers betook themselves to London, and there, in a luxuriously furnished office, sitting in comfortable overstuffed chairs, they attempted

Lawrence of Arabia:
Inveterate Schemer, Nationalist Instigator & Spy for Great Britain

While the role of T.E. Lawrence in inciting Arabs to rebellion against the Ottoman Empire during WWI is well known, it is not generally known that for several years before the war, just out of university, he worked as a spy for the British empire. The following statement in an article by David Fromkin in *The New Criterion* entitled "The Importance of T.E. Lawrence," which purports to reveal the dark secrets of Lawrence's life, exemplifies this continuing widespread ignorance: "At university—Jesus College, Oxford—Lawrence found a mentor in David Hogarth, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, who led him to a career as an archeologist in the Middle East." In fact, while still at Oxford, Lawrence was recruited by one Dr. D.G. Hogarth of the Secret Intelligence Bureau (SIB), which later became MI6. Dr. Hogarth, who was also an archeologist, had recently set up a dig in northern Syria at Carchemish, which served as a "cover" for Lawrence and fellow-agent Leonard Wooley from 1910 to 1913 while they spied on the progress of the Berlin-to-Baghdad Railway for a war-bent British intelligence department. As part of their cover, they produced a scholarly report on the archeological dig.

Inset left, T.E. Lawrence in Arabian garb (from a McBey painting) in which he mingled with workers and engineers on the BBRR, sending back to England clear and detailed reports, made more effective by photos from a camera with a powerful telephoto lens. **Above, Lawrence and spy-buddy Leonard Wooley** (later a famed archeologist) take a breather. It is said that Wooley once held a revolver to the head of a local civil servant while Lawrence assured the unfortunate official in not-yet-fluent Arabic that his friend would blow the man's head off if he did not immediately provide the paperwork needed to enable their "archeological work" to continue.

to settle the question that four years of slaughter had not been able to settle.

The question at that London meeting was not whether the world had been made "safe for democracy." The only question was, "How might the Berlin-Baghdad Railway be completed?" The Berlin-Baghdad Railway had always been a cold business proposition without any connection with pan-Slavism, France regaining Alsace and Lorraine, or making the world "safe for democracy" in "the war to end all wars."

The completion of the Berlin-Baghdad Railway would have meant the control by its owners of the greatest part of the international commerce of the world at that time. *The Cleveland Press,* on December 2, 1921, three years after the end of the war, editorialized about that meeting:

> When Germany went to war the main thing she wanted was to complete the Berlin-Baghdad Railway. Seven years elapse. The curtain rises on Act II: Hugo Stinnes, Walter Rathenau and other big Germans visit London. It leaks out that they are arranging to complete the railroad from Berlin to Baghdad. That is the usual way. After the dreadful war is over, both sides try to settle the original issue as they should have—peacefully. No wonder the humorist Bert Leston Taylor referred to us as "the so-called human race."

However, the meeting in London was not successful. The chance had been lost and the Berlin-Baghdad Railway was never completed. ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1]Harry Elmer Barnes, *The Genesis of the World War*, 80; M. Bogitschevich, *The Cause of the War*, E. Durham, *The Sarajevo Crime.*

[2]Barnes, *op. cit.,* 84-5.

[3]Louis K. Birinyi, *Why the Treaty of Trianon Is Void.*

The Treaty of London ended the First Balkan War on May 30, 1913. Turkey ceded all possessions in Europe to the allies west of a line from Enos on the Aegean Sea to Midia on the Black Sea, with the exception of Albania. The Great Powers began to draw the lines of a new Albanian state. Turkish sovereignty over Crete was withdrawn, and it was united with Greece. The Aegean islands that Greece occupied were left to the Great Powers.

[4]*Corruption of the French Press by Russian Bribes*, Fichte Association [Fichte Bund], 2.

MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER, of Mennonite heritage, is a linguist in French, German, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. A Revisionist writer who lives in Virginia, she is currently completing her doctorate in vocal music, and sings opera, Cole Porter and both American and German folk music. This is her first article for THE BARNES REVIEW.

HULTON/GETTY PHOTO ARCHIVE

World War One & the Dictate of Versailles

How the Vengeance of the Victors Led to the Second World War

More than 86 years ago, on June 28, 1919 (ratified in 1920), one of the most infamous and ill-conceived enforced treaties of all time between nations took place. The direct consequence of this infamy was the outbreak of World War II. The Versailles Dictate represented the peace conditions imposed by the victorious Allies upon a then-prostrate Germany after World War I, whose people were starving and continued to starve for at least another year because of the stubbornness of the British in lifting their rigid blockade of German ports. As a result of this, more German women and children and elderly perished of hunger during that year than during the entire war.

BY VIVIAN BIRD

The terms of the Versailles Dictate (VD, or Treaty of Versailles), ending World War I, were harsh in the extreme and were intended to be so. Large chunks of German territory were torn away and in some instances even awarded to nations, such as Denmark, that had never been directly involved in the war.

It is a view universally held by all serious historians of the period that the Versailles Treaty was blatantly unjust and that it brought untold catastrophes in its wake.

As in 1945, political and military leaders were appallingly shortsighted. The great British military writer and tank warfare expert, the late Maj. Gen. J.F.C. Fuller, declared unequivocally in his *History of the Second World War*, published in 1948, that the VD was the direct cause of the rise of Adolf Hitler and of World War II.

In the 1930s, both Fuller and his close colleague Lidell-Hart, another military expert, had been ignored and insulted by the British political and military establishment because of their known desire for an understanding and close alliance with Germany, which would have saved Europe from the later bloodbath instigated by Churchill and Roosevelt in the interest of world Zionism. Their prophetic voices went unheard, and only later were their genius and correct analysis vindicated. Both had predicted that whatever the outcome, another war with Germany would mean the loss of the British empire and the end of Great Britain.

This is exactly what happened.

The distinguished British economist Maynard Keynes, the only 20th-century British economist of any real significance, in his book *The Economic Consequences of the Peace,* written immedi-

Dictate Will Explode, John Keynes Warned

JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES (1883-1946) was the most influential economist of the 20th century. He also proved prescient in the unfolding of sociopolitical and economic events. After accompanying British Prime Minister Lloyd George to the peace conference ending World War I, he resigned in protest of what he considered the inequitable economic provisions of the Versailles Treaty. His *Economic Consequences of the Peace* was published in 1919 when Adolf Hitler was only one of the many angry Germans without jobs and futures. The work vividly presented Keynes's views and won him world fame. Keynes criticized the Versailles Treaty for its vindictiveness, especially the impossibly high reparations levied on the Germans. He foresaw that German economic weakness stemming from the Versailles provisions would involve the whole of Europe in ruin. "If we aim deliberately at the impoverishment of Central Europe, vengeance, I dare predict, will not limp. Nothing can then delay for long that final civil war between the forces of reaction and the despairing convulsions of revolution, before which the horrors of the late German war will fade into nothing, and which will destroy . . . the civilization and progress of our generation." He believed the punitive reparations demanded by the Versailles Treaty would outstrip Germany's productive capacity, thereby incurring the wrath of Germans and laying grounds for another world war—even more disastrous than the first.

ately after World War I, was another farsighted genius who foresaw what was coming from the economic aspect and who sharply criticized the treatment of Germany at Versailles.

The VD consisted of a so-called peace treaty between Germany and 26 hostile powers, which had gathered like jackals to gnaw at the bones of the fallen giant. They were dominated by the so-called Council of Four, Lloyd George of England, Woodrow Wilson of America, Clemenceau of France and Orlando of Italy.

Their demands were ratified by the parliament of the Weimar Republic of Germany, which, however, unlike the present wretched Bonn government, refused to acknowledge alleged war guilt and to hand over so-called war criminals.

The enforced loss of German territory under the VD included, among other things: The ceding of Alsace-Lorraine to France; ceding of Moresnet, Hupen and Malmedy to Belgium; the greater part of the Posen province and West Prussia to Poland; the Hulschiner Land to Czechoslovakia; and the Memel region to the Western Powers. Danzig was made a free city under protection of the so-called League of Nations; Upper Silesia (in spite of its German majority) for the greater part went to Poland; North Schleswig to Denmark; the Saar region until 1935 was under League of Nations control.

Anschluss (union) with Austria was forbidden. The treaty also demanded liquidation of German colonies overseas and assets in foreign countries; renunciation of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk between Germany and Russia in 1917 and British occupation of the left bank regions of the Rhine and the bridgeheads of Cologne, Coblence and Mainz. Reparations for so-called compensation of war damages were included. Reduction of the German army to a limit of 100,000 men, and the navy to 15,000 was also ordered. There was much else besides.

* * *

The French, who occupied much of the Black Forest area, used colonial troops, the hated and brutal Senegalese, who were responsible for the mutilation, rape and murder of many German women and children, thereby fanning the fires of hatred. But these atrocities were nothing new; for centuries the French had ravaged, raped and looted large parts of the Rhineland in an endless succession of aggressive wars, which they had started. The many ruined castles along the Rhine bear mute witness to French rampaging in past centuries.

Although the United States was a signatory to the VD, it was never ratified by the U.S. Senate. President Wilson had taken a more moderate line toward so-called German reparations than the obdurate French and British. Moreover, as the 1920s dawned, there was a steady shift of mood in America toward Britain and much of the European continental mainland, turning from suspicion toward open hostility.

There were good reasons for this: America had been tricked into World War I, just as it was to be similarly tricked into World War II, by the machinations of the likes of Churchill and in particular by his prearranged sinking of the *Lusitania*.

Meanwhile the "American" banker J.P. Morgan, with his massive financial deals with the City of London, provided Britain with money and munitions.

One can therefore conclude that it is a certainty that if the VD had not been forced upon Germany, then events in the 1930s would have been very different, and there most likely would have been no war in 1939.

In the 1920s British troops stationed in the Rhineland who were kindly disposed toward the local populace were increasingly distressed by the terrible conditions among German women and children, whose sufferings were such that Gen. Sir Herbert Plumer, the CIC, requested the British government urgently to arrange an immediate shipment of food supplies in order to alleviate the misery. But his pleas went unanswered by a government that was determined to make the "Hun" pay for a war that Britain, France and Russia, with their scheming Serbian allies, had instigated in the first place.

The Dictate of Versailles was the shameful symbol of this unjust oppression, which led to World War II. ❖

"And all this madness, all this rage, all this flaming death of our civilization and our hopes, has been brought about because a set of official gentlemen, living luxurious lives, mostly stupid, and all without imagination or heart, have chosen that it should occur rather than that any one of them should suffer some infinitesimal rebuff to his country's pride." **—BERTRAND RUSSELL**

VIVIAN BIRD, a Royal Army veteran, resided in Devon, England. Sadly he is now deceased. He was a frequent contributor to THE BARNES REVIEW from its inception and was the author of *The Dartmoor Massacre: A British Atrocity Against American POWs During the War of 1812* ($7.95) and *Auschwitz: The Final Count* ($9.95) available from TBR BOOK CLUB . He is survived by his wife.

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Rep. David Crockett Gives a Lesson On the Constitution

"The Public's Money Is Not Yours to Give"

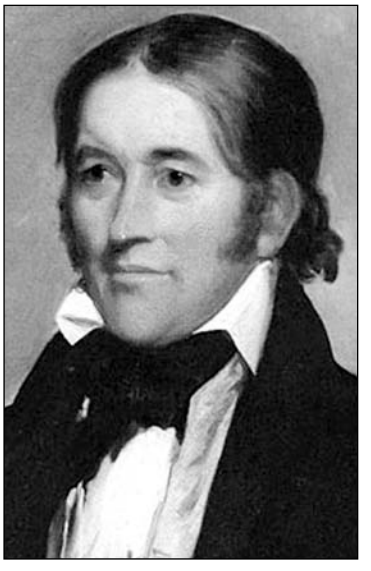
One day in the House of Representatives a bill was taken up appropriating money for the benefit of a widow of a distinguished naval officer. Several beautiful speeches had been made in its support. The speaker was just about to put the question to a vote when Rep. David Crockett arose and spoke. Here's the story in Crockett's own words . . .

BY REP. DAVID CROCKETT

"Mr. Speaker—I have as much respect for the memory of the deceased, and as much sympathy for the suffering of the living, if there be, as any man in this house. But we must not permit our respect for the dead or our sympathy for part of the living to lead us into an act of injustice to the balance of the living. I will not go into an argument to prove that Congress has not the power to appropriate this money as an act of charity. Every member on this floor knows it.

We have the right, as individuals, to give away as much of our own money as we please in charity; but as members of Congress we have no right to appropriate a dollar of the public money. Some eloquent appeals have been made to us upon the ground that it is a debt due the deceased. Mr. Speaker, the deceased lived long after the close of the war; he was in office to the day of his death, and I never heard that the government was in arrears to him.

Every man in this house knows it is not a debt. We cannot, without the grossest corruption, appropriate this money as the payment of a debt. We have not the semblance of authority to appropriate it as charity. Mr. Speaker, I have said we have the right to give as much money of our own as we please. I am the poorest man on this floor. I cannot vote for this bill, but I will give one week's pay to the object, and if every member of Congress will do the same, it will amount to more than the bill asks."



He took his seat. Nobody replied. The bill was put upon its passage, and, instead of passing unanimously, as was generally supposed, and as, no doubt, it would have, but for that speech, it received but few votes, and, of course, was lost.

Later, when asked by a friend why he had opposed the appropriation, Crockett gave this explanation (in his own words):

* * *

Several years ago I was one evening standing on the steps of the Capitol with some members of Congress, when our attention was attracted by a great light over in Georgetown. It was evidently a large fire. We jumped into a hack and drove over as fast as we could. In spite of all that could be done, many houses were burned and many families made houseless, and besides, some of them had lost all but the clothes they had on. The weather was very cold, and when I saw many children suffering, I felt that something ought to be done. The next morning a bill was introduced appropriating $20,000 for their relief. We put aside all other business and rushed it through as soon as it could be done.

The next summer, when it began to be time to think about

In March 1836, Col. David Crockett (the real-life inspiration for the "Davy Crockett" of legend), was slain at the Alamo. One hundred and eighty-seven men for 11 days had withstood the Mexican army of the despot Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. The defenders of the Alamo, exhausted and nearly out of ammunition and supplies, hoped for a miracle but waited for the inevitable. Crockett and the others heard the bugles sound as Santa Anna's Mexican forces approached. The thousands of men under Santa Anna, in columns, attacked from all sides. The determined defenders repulsed them twice, using the last of their cannon fire. Soon the Mexicans stormed into the plaza. Overwhelmed, and with no time to load their weapons against such a large force of Mexicans, the defenders used their muskets as clubs. Crockett and all the other defenders were killed. Sixteen noncombatants were spared. Santa Anna had suffered about 1,600 losses. In an act of post-mortem retaliation, he ordered the bodies of all the defenders burned.

election, I concluded I would take a scout around among the boys of my district. I had no opposition there; but, as the election was some time off, I did not know what might turn up. When riding one day in a part of my district in which I was more of a stranger than any other, I saw a man in a field plowing and coming toward the road. I gauged my gait so that we should meet as he came up. I spoke to the man. He replied politely, but, as I thought, rather coldly.

I began: "Well, friend, I am one of those unfortunate beings called candidates and . . ."

"Yes, I know you; you are Col. Crockett. I have seen you once before, and voted for you the last time you were elected. I suppose you are out electioneering now, but you had better not waste your time or mine. I shall not vote for you again."

This was a sockdolager.[1] I begged him tell me what was the matter.

"Well, Colonel, it is hardly worthwhile to waste time or words upon it. I do not see how it can be mended. But you gave a vote last winter that shows that either you have not capacity to understand the Constitution, or that you are wanting in the honesty and firmness to be guided by it. In either case you are not the man to represent me. But I beg your pardon for expressing it that way. I did not intend to avail myself of the privilege of the constituent to speak plainly to a candidate for the purpose of insulting you or wounding you.

"I intend by it only to say that your understanding of the Constitution is very different from mine; and I will say to you what, but for my rudeness, I should not have said, that I believe you to be honest.

"But an understanding of the Constitution different from mine I cannot overlook, because the Constitution, to be worth anything, must be held sacred, and rigidly observed in all its provisions. The man who wields power and misinterprets it is the more dangerous the more honest he is.

"Though I live in the backwoods and seldom go from home, I take the papers from Washington and read very carefully all the proceedings of Congress. My papers say you voted for a bill to appropriate $20,000 to some sufferers by fire in Georgetown.

Is that true?"

"Well, my friend, [Crockett replied,] I may as well own up. You have got me there. But certainly nobody will complain that a great and rich country like ours should give the insignificant sum of $20,000 to relieve its suffering women and children, particularly with a full and overflowing treasury, and I am sure, if you had been there, you would have done just the same as I did."

"It is not the amount, Colonel, that I complain of; it is the principle. In the first place, the government ought to have in the Treasury no more than enough for its legitimate purposes. But that has nothing to do with the question. The power of collecting and disbursing money at pleasure is the most dangerous power that can be entrusted to man, particularly under our system of collecting revenue by a tariff, which reaches every man in the country, no matter how poor he may be, and the poorer he is the more he pays in proportion to his means.

"What is worse, it presses upon him without his knowledge where the weight centers, for there is not a man in the United States who can ever guess how much he pays to the government. So you see that while you are contributing to relieve one, you are drawing it from thousands who are even worse off than he.

"If you had the right to give anything, the amount was simply a matter of discretion with you, and you had as much right to give $20 million as $20,000. If you have the right to give at all; and as the Constitution neither defines charity nor stipulates the amount, you are at liberty to give to any and everything which you may believe, or profess to believe, is a charity and to any amount you may think proper. You will very easily perceive what a wide door this would open for fraud and corruption and favoritism, on the one hand, and for robbing the people on the other. No, Colonel, Congress has no right to give charity.

"Individual members may give as much of their own money as they please, but they have no right to touch a dollar of the public money for that purpose. If twice as many houses had been burned in this county as in Georgetown, neither you nor any other member of Congress would have thought of appropriating a dollar for our relief. There are about 240 members of Congress. If they had shown their sympathy for the sufferers by contributing each one week's pay, it would have made over $13,000. There are plenty of wealthy men around Washington who could have given $20,000 without depriving themselves of even a luxury of life.

"The congressmen chose to keep their own money which, if reports be true, some of them spend not very creditably; and the people about Washington, no doubt, applauded you for relieving them from necessity of giving what was not yours to give. The people have delegated to Congress, by the Constitution, the power to do certain things. To do these, it is authorized to collect and pay moneys, and for nothing else. Everything beyond this is usurpation, and a violation of the Constitution.

"So you see, Colonel, you have violated the Constitution in what I consider a vital point. It is a precedent fraught with danger to the country, for when Congress once begins to stretch its power beyond the limits of the Constitution, there is no limit to it, and no security for the people. I have no doubt you acted honestly, but that does not make it any better, except as far as you are personally concerned, and you see that I cannot vote for you."

I tell you I felt streaked. I saw if I should have opposition, and this man should go to talking, and in that district, I was a gone fawn skin.[2] I could not answer him, and the fact is, I was so fully convinced that he was right, I did not want to. But I must satisfy him, and I said to him:

David Crockett's reputation as a buckskin-clad bear hunter, sharpshooter, militia officer and storyteller brought him national attention by the 1830s. He had been the model for Nimrod Wildfire, the hero of James Kirke Paulding's play *The Lion of the West*. This play was very popular, and Crockett himself became a model for the heroic American frontiersman.

"Well, my friend, you hit the nail upon the head when you said I had not sense enough to understand the Constitution. I intended to be guided by it, and thought I had studied it fully. I have heard many speeches in Congress about the powers of Congress, but what you have said here at your plow has got more hard, sound sense in it than all the fine speeches I ever heard. If I had ever taken the view of it that you have, I would have put my head into the fire before I would have given that vote; and if you will forgive me and vote for me again, if I ever vote for another unconstitutional law I wish I may be shot."

He laughingly replied: "Yes, Colonel, you have sworn to that once before. But I will trust you again upon one condition. You are convinced that your vote was wrong. Your acknowledgment of it will do more good than beating you for it. If, as you go around the district, you will tell people about this vote, and that you are satisfied it was wrong, I will not only vote for you, but will do what I can to keep down opposition, and perhaps I may exert some little influence in that way."

"If I don't, said I, I wish I may be shot; and to convince you that I am in earnest in what I say I will come back this way in a week or 10 days, and if you will get up a gathering of people, I will make a speech to them. Get up a barbecue, and I will pay for it."

"No, Colonel, we are not rich people in this section but we have plenty of provisions to contribute for a barbecue, and some

to spare for those who have none. The push of crops will be over in a few days, and we can then afford a day for a barbecue. I will see to getting it up on Saturday. Come to my house on Friday, and we will go together, and I promise you a very respectable crowd to see and hear you."

"Well, I will be here. But one thing more before I say goodbye. I must know your name."

"My name is Bunce."

"Not Horatio Bunce?"

"Yes."

"Well, Mr. Bunce, I never saw you before, though you say you have seen me. But I know you very well. I am glad I have met you, and very proud that I may hope to have you for my friend."

It was one of the luckiest hits of my life that I met him. He mingled but little with the public but was widely known for his remarkable intelligence, and for a heart brim-full and running over with kindness and benevolence, which showed themselves not only in words but in acts. He was the oracle of the whole country around him, and his fame had extended far beyond the circle of his immediate acquaintance. Though I had never met him before, I had heard much of him, and but for this meeting it is very likely I should have had opposition, and had been beaten. One thing is very certain, no man could now stand up in that district under such a vote.

At the appointed time I was at his house, having told our conversation to every crowd I had met, and to every man I stayed all night with, and I found that it gave the people an interest and confidence in me stronger than I had ever seen manifested before.

Though I was considerably fatigued when I reached his house, and, under ordinary circumstances, should have gone early to bed, I kept him up until midnight talking about the principles and affairs of government, and got more real, true knowledge of them than I had got all my life before.

I have known and seen much of him since, for I respect him—no, that is not the word—I reverence and love him more than any living man. And I go to see him two or three times every year; and I will tell you, sir, if everyone who professes to be a Christian lived and acted and enjoyed it as he does, the religion of Christ would take the world by storm.

But to return to my story. The next morning we went to the barbecue and, to my surprise, found about 1,000 men there. I met a good many whom I had not known before, and they and my friend introduced me around until I had got pretty well acquainted—at least, they all knew me.

In due time notice was given that I would speak to them. They gathered up around a stand that had been erected. I opened my speech by saying:

"Fellow-citizens—I present myself before you today feeling like a new man. My eyes have lately been opened to truths which ignorance or prejudice, or both, had heretofore hidden from my view. I feel that I can today offer you the ability to render you more valuable service than I have ever been able to render before. I am here today more for the purpose of acknowledging my error than to seek your votes. That I should make this acknowledgment is due to myself as well as to you. Whether you will vote for me is a matter for your consideration only."

Above, an illustration depicts David Crockett speaking to a small crowd of Americans. This drawing appeared in *The Life of Davy Crockett*. The real Crockett was far more interesting and multidimensional than the coonskin-cap "Davy Crockett" caricature played by Fess Parker and John Wayne. Crockett was born in 1786 in what is now Greene County, Tennessee. He had little formal schooling and ran away from home. He later returned to his family but soon was off again. He became a skilled hunter, out of necessity. He joined Gen. Andrew Jackson in the Creek campaigns of 1813-14, marking the beginning of a stormy relationship for the two Tennesseans. Crockett was elected to the state legislature in 1820 and reelected in 1822. He was defeated in his first try for the U.S. House of Representatives in 1824 but was elected in 1826 and reelected in 1828. He broke with Jackson over land issues and Indian policies and was defeated by a Jackson supporter in 1830. In 1832, he was reelected to a third term, this time as an anti-Jacksonian Democrat. His popularity and legend grew and Crockett's disagreements with President Jackson grew as well. Said Crockett on the floor of the House: "I have not got a [dog] collar 'round my neck marked . . . with the name 'Andrew Jackson' on it." He later said, "It was expected of me to bow to the name of Andrew Jackson . . . even at the expense of my conscience and judgment. Such a thing was new to me and a total stranger to my principles." By the mid-1830s, Crockett was so popular, particularly with the masses, that Whig leaders began talking about how this principled frontiersman would make the perfect foil to Jackson's handpicked successor, the officious Vice President Martin Van Buren. Talk turned to serious conversation about Crockett being on the national ticket in 1836, but instead he was killed at the Alamo that very year.

I went on to tell them about the fire and my vote for the appropriation and then told them why I was satisfied it was wrong. I closed by saying:

"And now, fellow-citizens, it remains only for me to tell you that the most of the speech you have listened to with so much interest was simply a repetition of the arguments by which your neighbor, Mr. Bunce, convinced me of my error.

"It is the best speech I ever made in my life, but he is entitled to the credit for it. And now I hope he is satisfied with his convert and that he will get up here and tell you so."

Horatio Bunce came up to the stand and said:

"Fellow-citizens—it affords me great pleasure to comply with the request of Col. Crockett. I have always considered him a thoroughly honest man, and I am satisfied that he will faithfully perform all that he has promised you today."

I cannot vote for this bill, but I will give one week's pay to the object, and if every member of Congress will do the same, it will amount to more than the bill asks.

He went down, and there went up from that crowd such a shout for David Crockett as his name never called forth before.

I am not much given to tears, but I was taken with a choking then and felt some big drops rolling down my cheeks. And I tell you now that the remembrance of those few words spoken by such a man, and the honest, hearty shout they produced, is worth more to me than all the honors I have received and all the reputation I have ever made, or ever shall make, as a member of Congress.

* * *

"Now, sir," concluded Crockett, "you know why I made that speech yesterday. There is one thing to which I will call your attention; you remember that I proposed to give a week's pay. There are in that house many very wealthy men—men who think nothing of spending a week's pay, or a dozen of them, for a dinner or a wine party when they have something to accomplish by it. Some of those same men made beautiful speeches upon the great debt of gratitude which the country owed the deceased—a debt which could not be paid by money—and the insignificance and worthlessness of money, particularly so insignificant a sum as $20,000 when weighed against the honor of the nation. Yet not one of them responded to my proposition. Money with them is nothing but trash when it is to come out of the people. But it is the one great thing for which most of them are striving, and many of them sacrifice honor, integrity, and justice to obtain it." ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1]Sockdolager means "a heavy or knock-down blow." This is one of the more famous of the set of extraordinary words that were coined in America in the early years of the 19th century, along with such gems as absquatulate and hornswoggle. Lexicographers are reluctant to speculate as to where it came from (there's little evidence). One may hazard a guess that it is a combination of "sock," meaning to give somebody a blow, with "doxology," the little hymn of praise sung toward the end of a church service. Sockdolager also came to mean something that was exceptional in any respect.

[2]"I was a gone fawn skin" appears to be a "Crockettism." The meaning is clear from the context: i.e., one is saying one's goose is cooked, to use another metaphor.

DAVID CROCKETT was a U.S. representative from Tennessee. Crockett was the prototype for the legendary Davy Crockett. Originally published in *The Life of Colonel David Crockett*, by Edward Sylvester Ellis.

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It exists … and it is an Empire … the only Empire. And secret? Its greatest secret is that it really does exist—and very few have ever known about it. Until now … Most Americans are angry that we were deceived into the Iraq war by lies about weapons of mass destruction, about Saddam Hussein being involved with Osama bin Laden in organizing 9-11, about Nigerian yellow cake etc, etc. All were lies. But most Americans are not aware that the same hidden powers which lured us into that war have tricked us into at least half a dozen other wars going back to our own bloody Civil War—and beyond. Nor do they realize that this same hidden power has stolen our industry, our banking, our press and our media and, in fact, controls our entire economy … and whose hidden hand still rules all. *The Secret Empire, Book II* tells how we all have been deceived time and again—how this Secret Empire murdered Jack Kennedy and fabricated Watergate to destroy Richard Nixon—and just who is really behind it all. But—most importantly—it tells us what we can do—what we must do—to free ourselves from this bloodthirsty Secret Empire. Order *The Secret Empire, Book II* for friends, family and those you think might enjoy the important information found inside. Softcover, 456 pages, $24.75 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Inside the U.S. add $3 per book S&H. Outside add $6 per book S&H. **SPECIAL: *Secret Empire Books I* and *II* for just $40. Please add $5 S&H inside U.S.; $10 S&H outside U.S.** No other discounts apply. **See page 80 for ordering coupon or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MC.**

Revising History

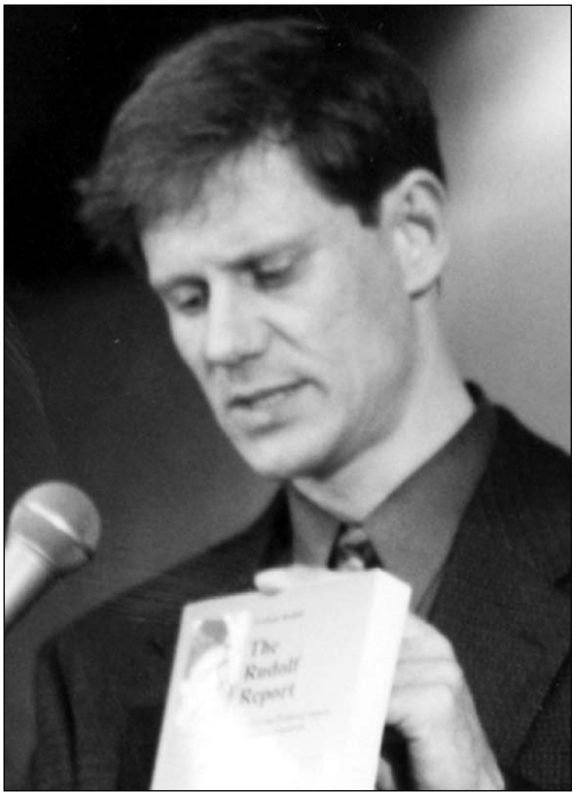
A Dangerous & Important Job

Revisionists are warning that the political and economic situation in Europe is a tragedy for the white race. European white populations and culture are in massive decline across the continent. Italy's demographic dilemma is even worse than Germany's. Even in Poland the white population is declining drastically, while the Russian nation is collapsing under economic catastrophe. The goal of Revisionism is not only to bring these unpleasant kinds of facts to the light of day, but also to offer hope through the truth. Revisionism is in fact an ideology of liberation. But beware: if you are profiting from the distortion of history or the implementation of manufactured war guilt upon nations, or if you are advocating racial suicide through multiculturalist mayhem, Revisionism is your enemy.

BY GERMAR RUDOLF

While the native population of Europe is declining, immigration to Europe from other continents is increasing. The immigrant's country of origin is usually determined by the colonial history of the European nation. In France, immigration comes mostly from the western Arab countries; in England, from India, Pakistan and Afghanistan and various black African countries, the Caribbean and others.

Economic development in all the European countries parallels those in Germany. All Europe is reaping a huge foreign trade surplus and growing ever richer in worldly goods, while the population is growing poorer. Exceptions are a few little countries where "everyone is rich" such as Luxembourg, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. All the others are caught in the same debt and interest trap as Germany: the redistribution of wealth from bottom to top is leading to strangulation of the economy and growing social tensions.



Germar Rudolf, shown right holding a copy of *The Rudolf Report* at the 2003 TBR Conference on Authentic History and the First Amendment, is one of the bright young minds of the Revisionist movement. He escaped persecution in Germany by fleeing to the United States where freedom of speech still survives. He is presently editor of *The Revisionist Journal* and the editor of many books on the Holocaust. See page 65 for more from Rudolf.

In reaction to these intensifying ethno-demographic and socioeconomic stresses, nearly all the European power holders are reacting the same way. In France, they first amended their election laws to keep the Front National out of Parliament, then prosecuted the chairman of the party on account of his objectionable historical views. In England they recently arrested the leaders of the British National Party for allegedly "inciting the masses to hate immigrants." In Belgium they outlawed the leading Vlaams Blok (Flemish Bloc) for articulating radical proposals to solve the demographic crisis. And in the Netherlands, the rightwing opposition leader Pim Fortuyn and the literary critic of organized crime, Theo van Gogh, were assassinated. Censorship laws against dissidents have been introduced in almost every European country, always directed against "right" views.

THE GLOBAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the U.S. became the undisputed dominant world power.

The government of the U.S. is even deeper in debt than the European countries, although its GNP is still growing faster than the national debt. This is purely domestic growth, however, since it is produced almost exclusively by the illegal immigration of millions of impoverished refugees from Latin America. Furthermore, the foreign trade balance of the U.S. has been negative since 1980. Since the end of the 1990s, this deficit has grown to be so gigantic (around 5 percent of its yearly GNP flows to foreign countries) that one has to speak of the installment sale of America.

This U.S. deficit is financed by public and private debt. Both of these have reached a level at which repayment is impossible without a gigantic redistribution of wealth that must lead to social tension.

This deficit is financed by public and private debt. Both of these have reached a level at which repayment is impossible without a gigantic redistribution of wealth that must lead to a tremendous increase in social tensions, and the U.S. already has the most glaring contrast between rich and poor. No other country has such an unequal distribution of wealth; and private and public indebtedness exacerbates the situation. If we include the Los Angeles race riots of 1992 and the Cincinnati riots of 2001 in the equation, we can see that the "melting pot" theory is clearly invalid. There is racial dynamite as well as socioeconomic tension within the usually quiescent American volcano, which can erupt at any time.

The whole world, including wealthy Europeans and Asians, has collaborated to keep the American economy growing with constantly increasing loans and credits. Either they have faith in the never-ending growth of the U.S. economy, or they feel they have no choice, or both.

Almost all the countries of the Third World are so deeply in debt to the Western nations that their principal economic efforts are directed toward paying interest on their debts, just to keep creditors at bay. They are in a position similar to that of Germany under the Dawes Plan in the 1920s.

In other words, there is a relentless global redistribution of wealth under way from poor to rich countries, again driven by "interest slavery." The resulting ever-increasing poverty has produced a global tsunami of migration into the wealthier countries, with the consequences described above.

A generalized forgiveness of debt for the Third World is required. However, this would cause tremendous dislocations within global financial circles, since many American bank loans are uninsured. By contrast, European banks usually require greater security; they "forgive" debts by taking over parts of the economies of debtor nations. In other words: By "forgiving" loans, Wall Street would lose much of its power and fall into the hands of European banks, primarily those in Frankfurt. This very nearly happened at the beginning of the 1980s, when a collapse of the entire U.S. banking system was avoided only by massive intervention on the part of the U.S. government.

In 1999, Asia barely scraped past economic collapse. Since then, the national economies of the Asian "tiger countries" have been hanging by a thread.

Overcapacity in the Asiatic sphere has led to deflation (a negative rate of inflation) and stagnating economies. Public indebtedness, in which there is no such thing as negative interest, has reached a level that presents a real threat to economic growth (in Japan, for example).

As long as the U.S. economy continues to grow and absorb at least part of Asia's overproduction, we can expect the present situation to continue. When the U.S. economy hits the skids, however, it will probably produce another "domino effect" that will pull the whole world into the economic abyss, just as in 1929. We can expect that governing circles will resort to perpetual war and warlike conflicts to distract the masses from domestic social tensions, thus "solving" the recurrent economic crisis temporarily.

Considered from this perspective, we can understand part of the motivation that led to the U.S. war against Iraq. In 2002, Iraq abandoned the dollar and began conducting all foreign transactions in euros. If at that time other oil exporting nations had followed Iraq's example, as several considered doing, the dollar would have already collapsed.

THE ENEMIES OF MANKIND

It is inevitable that every lender will demand compensation for lending money or goods, which is interest. The decisive factor in the development of the debt crisis has not been simple interest, but rather compound interest (interest on interest.)

This is what has caused the exponential explosion of debt worldwide. No mathematical function rises faster than that of compound interest. For this reason, compound interest must be considered the principal enemy of mankind. Breaking the slavery of compound interest is the only way out of the diabolical cycles of indebtedness, poverty, dictatorship, war and revolution which has left such a terrifying trail of blood throughout history.

Needless to say, expressing such observations means making enemies of all those whose wealth and power is built on compound interest. This includes everyone whose wealth is derived not from honorable productive work, but rather from the debts of others.

Their names are easily identified. They are the international

financiers who enslave entire national economies, the global plutocrats who lend to the public as well as to corrupt and irresponsible officials who go about recklessly creating public debt. They are the wealthy, powerful and unscrupulous of this world, the worst enemies one can have, assisted by political and media mobs whose task it is to marginalize and prosecute those who oppose the common enemy.

Among the enemies of mankind must be included the ideologues who prepare for the New World Order by insisting on the destruction of national ethnic and cultural identity.

They are creating a homogenized, decultured, rootless global mass of consumers who have lost their identity and whose global mass demands can be profitably satisfied by global mass production. We are witnessing the genesis of standardized Mass Man, whose political and social thought can be globally directed by means of standardized mass propaganda. It is the perfect preface to the global reign of the Super Rich. The trailblazer for this *Homo Anonymous* is clearly the person who raves about the "Equality of All Mankind" and proclaims the inhuman gospel that we must abolish borders (destroy nations) and combine cultures (destroy culture.)

The lie as an instrument to rule the world has stood before such an abyss once before. The year was 1928. At that time the world fell into the abyss, initiating the "dog-eat-dog" era of each against all. Everyone attempted to save whatever could be saved, at the expense of the weakest. In those days Germany was the weakest nation of all, since it had lost World War I and been robbed and plundered by the rest of the world. Most of the world continued to flounder until World War II extricated it from economic paralysis by devastating Central Europe.

Above, high voltage fences surrounded the Auschwitz Work Camp in Oswiecim, Poland. The camp was liberated by the Soviet army on January 27, 1945. As the Holocaust lore goes, Auschwitz was a killing center where millions of European Jews were transported to be gassed immediately upon arrival. When scientist Germar Rudolf prepared a paper definitively debunking many of the myths of the Auschwitz gas chambers for a defendant in a trial in Germany, his trouble with the German government began. He was persecuted, threatened with incarceration and his professional reputation sabotaged. He fled to the United States, losing his career and his family in the process. Now the prolific Rudolf continues his fight for the truth here in America, publishing authoritative treatises from many researchers on a variety of subjects banned in Germany.

Before World War II, one country did succeed in overcoming the world crisis within its own borders. It was considered the least likely to succeed, since it was the weakest and most defenseless of all. Like the phoenix, it rose from the ashes despite all obstacles. While the world continued struggling with the debt crisis, it climbed from economic paralysis to general prosperity.

In an impoverished world filled with social strife, this country put poverty and social tensions behind it.

It did this despite being boycotted, isolated and declared a leper by the rich and powerful. It was truly a country like no other: Germany between the years 1933 and 1939.

In those days, Germany succeeded in breaking the bonds of interest slavery. It defied and jeopardized the tyranny of Wall Street

and the City of London by detouring around "hard currency" and the global plutocracy. It accomplished this by dealing directly with other countries through barter transactions, developing a system of direct international exchange. It cast off the historic fetters of "exclusive guilt" for the outbreak of World War I and refused to continue as the slave of its enemies.

Consider the following remarks by an acknowledged financial expert. In a circular letter written in July 2003, the president of Glenview State Bank in Illinois wrote:

> The Great Depression of the 1930s saw falling prices, staggering unemployment and shattered stock markets all over the world, and the world's leading statesmen seemed helpless to defeat it. Except for one. His name was Adolf Hitler. Unlike France and Britain, and unlike the United States, Germany spent most of the 1930s growing economically, not declining. If we can understand why Depression-era Germany resisted the disease, we may better understand how alarmed we should be today in the 21st century. (*Chicago Sun-Times*, July 30, 2003)

Not surprisingly, these remarks enraged the American Jewish community, who quickly suppressed the letter. The subject of that letter is the key to our problem.

If it is true that Hitler enjoyed great success while the rest of the world was floundering, and if Hitler could be stopped only by destroying his country and rooting out his ideas, should not that inspire us to ask the secret of his success?

Since nearly all wars have economic causes, it should not surprise us if World War II had them as well. So, what hinders us from objectively researching Hitler's economic secret?

Since nearly all wars have economic causes, it should not surprise us if World War II had them as well. So, what hinders us from objectively researching Hitler's economic secret? That question can be answered with two words: the Holocaust.

If the world had not been convinced that Hitler gassed millions of Jews, his ideas could be considered rationally, like those of other political leaders. We would not be deterred by the greatest taboo of all time. We would be able to resist our Pavlovian conditioning and we could react with some degree of objectivity to the ideas of Hitler and his economic advisors. We would find some of their ideas worthy of imitation. The Holocaust myth hinders this, however. It hinders it in such a drastic way that in Germany, it is now actually against the law to say anything positive about Hitler or the Third Reich.

The historic lie has always been a principal instrument for gaining and maintaining political power. The Catholic Church's falsification of the Donation of Constantinople secured for it totalitarian rule in Europe for a thousand years.

REVISIONISM: THE MAIN ENEMY OF THE BIG LIE

Revisionism is the reconsideration and possible correction of historical allegations. Nothing is more vitally important for the success of democracy, for the self-evident reason that revision alone can set the record straight. When governments base their authority upon lies, it is the task of historical Revisionism to expose these lies. Only Revisionism can deprive tyrants of moral justification for their misrule. Revisionism is a quest for truth and justice and must proceed in an objective and scientific manner. Nevertheless (perhaps therefore) it is a highly effective method for liberating our repressed nations, which makes it a revolutionary activity.

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD

The revelation that the Donation of Constantine was a forgery motivated Martin Luther to reform the church, which brought about the Protestant Reformation and eventually an end to totalitarian rule by the medieval church. This lesson is not lost on the tyrants of our time. It explains why Holocaust Revisionists are socially persecuted everywhere in the Western world and why, in many countries, they are imprisoned and their writings burned by government censors.

We Revisionists wield the mightiest weapon of all, the pen. Today we could not exist without the Internet, which is "fireproof" in every sense of the word. With the Internet we are able to unmask the lies of even the most powerful tyrants, thereby destroying the moral foundations of their misrule. We are doing nothing less than preparing the way for a coming revolution:

- Liberation of the Third World from interest slavery;
- Heading off demographic catastrophe in Europe;
- Interrupting the redistribution of wealth from poor to rich;
- And most importantly of all, putting an end to the ethnic, cultural, economic and ecological devastation of our planet by the global plutocracy.

All these things depend on exposing and undermining the moral foundation of today's misrulers.

With exposure of the Holocaust myth, these rulers lose more than mere justification for the never ending occupation and plundering of Germany and the Arab countries. They also lose their ideological "air of superiority" which they have enjoyed throughout the Western world for over half a century. Without this "air of superiority" their global ideologies of human homogenization and deculturation will have to compete with national identity movements throughout the world.

The Indians of the Amazon are not the only peoples struggling to retain their right to self-determination.

This is equally true of the Germans, French, English, Scots, Flemish and Kurds. Holocaust Revisionism is liberation ideology for the poor, the persecuted and marginalized of the whole world. Its liberating appeal is particularly strong for us Germans as well as for all Arabs, especially those in Palestine and Iraq. This is true everywhere, with the exception of the ruling clique that collaborates with "the enemies of all mankind" as the French Holocaust Revisionist Dr. Robert Faurisson so aptly characterizes them.

OUR PATH AND OUR GOAL

"Their" strategy for combating Revisionism and other movements that could threaten their power is clear:

They slander, demonize and isolate Revisionists by equating them with "Nazis," which, in the minds of most people, is evil incarnate. It is the same strategy the Inquisition used against "heretics"

The Political & Economic Situation of Germany

The German nation is dying out. In 50 years our *Volk* (folk) will be a minority in our own country, if present demographic trends continue. A hundred years from now it will for all practical purposes have ceased to exist. For the most part, Germans are being replaced by Turks: Germany is becoming Turkish and Islamic. In view of the cocky radicalism with which the Turks have set their sights on taking over Central Europe, it is clear that blond hair and blue eyes will be a great disadvantage in the second half of the 21st century. What the Turks lost with their swords at Vienna in 1683, they are winning today with their wombs.

With the exception of a few brief periods, unemployment in Germany has risen steadily since the mid 1970s, as has the number of welfare recipients. In conjunction with this has come the growth of public indebtedness, with a corresponding increase in the tax burden for the portion of the population that is still gainfully employed. Public debt is now rising faster than the Gross National Product, which means that an ever-growing portion of GNP consists of servicing the debt industry rather than producing goods and services. The economy is being strangled. We have reached the point of no return. Collapse can be delayed but not avoided.

Concurrently, Germany has consistently run a foreign trade surplus, which in the last few years has risen dramatically. Germany earns more than it spends. In other words, Germany is stinking rich.

How can these scenarios coexist? It's quite simple, really. Our national wealth is being redistributed from bottom to top. Just as in the popular old American song: "the rich get richer and the poor get poorer." More and more of the wealth is concentrated in fewer and fewer hands.

One of the principal mechanisms for this redistribution of wealth is public indebtedness. The government borrows money from the people who buy its instruments of indebtedness and the taxpayers pay interest, both simple and compound.

And who pays most of the taxes in Germany? Working people, salaried employees and the middle class. But who has the money to buy those huge amounts of government bonds bearing interest that is paid with the taxes of the German people? Who rakes in the interest, simple and compound, year after year after year? The financial oligarchy, obviously, those individuals who are awash in money.

Thus, the amount of public indebtedness is roughly equal to the amount of wealth that the government has redistributed from the middle classes to the wealthy. Theoretically this process can continue until the middle class becomes so poor that it no longer has money to pay taxes, that is, until the oligarchs have accumulated everything and the poor own nothing at all. The resultant social tensions would of necessity lead to revolt and revolution. This road to revolution is paved with draconian measures of political coercion designed to hinder economic reforms, as democracy gradually gives way to dictatorship. Germany has already progressed a long way down this road.

Any solution that offers a chance of alleviating the gathering demographic catastrophe and reversing the redistribution of wealth must have a political program. Such programs are ruthlessly attacked by the establishment as being "extremist." They are obstructed by dictatorial measures of repression that include the banning of political parties, prosecution in the courts, and proscription of the right to exercise one's profession. Peaceful solutions that might result from an open discussion of options and alternatives are effectively eliminated. ❖

at the end of the middle ages and the beginning of modern times. We are accused of being in league with the devil, and we all know the consequences of that.

Revisionism is the tool that blunts the edge of that deadly ideological weapon of denunciation as "Nazi."

When Revisionism becomes established, the tyrants lose their demagogical super weapon.

At present, the world mass media is under control of the global plutocracy. We can expect the media to increase its use of atrocity propaganda ("Nazi!" "Holocaust!" "Never forget!") as this control becomes less secure. As long as the economic situation of the majority continues to be endurable, they will believe what the mass media tell them. The Revisionists have limited media with which to counter the persuasive power of television backed by unlimited billions of dollars.

It would be illusory to believe that we can bring about change in public consciousness with pamphlets, chain letters, CDs and free brochures, which are pinpricks against the armor of global plutocracy. Still, globalism's reactions to our pinpricks show that they are aware of their Achilles heel, the spot where they are vulnerable. The result is increasing repression. They are increasing fear, dislike and dissatisfaction within the masses, and with this increase comes increased receptiveness to Revisionist ideas. We must not fail to utilize this blowback effect. Nothing more is needed for escalation of this interaction than the increased cooperation of a few of the less active Revisionists in spreading the word.

In the worst case there will be a titanic train wreck of the world economy which will bring unparalleled misery to the masses, and that will open their ears to our alternative views. In the meantime, Revisionism must create an intellectual basis upon which the gathering political revision in Germany, Europe and the world can build. In concrete terms this means that we must use the limited resources at our disposal to make our historical theses watertight. Finally, our work must be of such high quality that established historians cannot avoid either making themselves look ridiculous, or else changing sides.

Our highly specialized modern society demands extreme specialization of labor. Not everyone can be an expert on historical questions. Jurists, journalists and politicians all have to rely on the judgments of historians when they judge or report on historical matters. As long as these historians march to the drums of ruling dogma, the alpha types among them can have no hope for success should they openly acknowledge a change of opinion regarding the "Holocaust." To do this, they need the protection of acknowledged experts.

Most historians are teachers paid with tax dollars.

With the exception of a few successful authors, there is no other market for their skills. In other words, historians are at the mercy of their respective government. They are extremely sensitive to threats and extortion by the common enemy. There are "mainstream" historians who are not completely intimidated, however. (Certain professional historians collaborate with Revisionist endeavors behind the scenes.)

They slander, demonize and isolate Revisionists by equating them with "Nazis" which, in the minds of most, is evil incarnate—the same strategy the Inquisition used against "heretics" in the middle ages.

Our greatest enemy is simple fear. In order to minimize this fear, some of us offer every historian who wants to write real history, the option of using pseudonyms and working with us in secret.

In this way our effectiveness and persuasiveness increase along with our appeal to other historians. This feedback effect is another device on which we can rely. We will release the true identities of these experts and historians only when they agree to it and we have enough professionals on our side to make show trials impossible without overwhelming the legal systems in Germany and Europe.

Our path is still steep and rocky. In order to minimize resistance, we should adhere to these two principles:

1. Divide and Conquer: We should make as few enemies as possible. If we exclude certain groups from our ranks at the outset, the only ones to benefit will be our enemies. Among my clients are Germans and Turks, atheists and Jews, and activists from both right and left that oppose globalism. The conflict to be resolved is not specific to any ethnic or religious group.

We must also include members of the ruling elite. They too recognize that the ruthless redistribution of wealth from bottom to top and the dissolution of ethnic and cultural identity are unsustainable. It is in their interest to rethink the prevailing taboos and seek a peaceful solution that is socially and ethnically just.

2. Moral Hegemony: The ruling clique is losing moral legitimacy by limiting human rights and increasing social and ethnic tensions. We must offer the peoples of the world an alternative that is morally superior. Our guiding star must be the right to individual as well as collective self-determination, as expressed in the Rights of Man and the Rights of Nations. It would be fatal if we demanded freedom of speech and scientific research for ourselves but moved to restrict the rights of our opponents. In that case, what would distinguish us from the present censors? We should avoid criticizing others simply because they have differing views regarding the Holocaust.

History shows that when paradigm changes occur, simply reversing or changing dogma does not lead to a peaceful solution.

Only an end to all legally enforced dogma can bring about lasting peace. It was not a forced Reformation or Counterreformation that finally brought peace to Germany after the Thirty Years War, but rather religious tolerance.

In the present religious struggle, there will be peace only when one's concept of the Holocaust no longer matters. The Revisionist reformation must not call for the persecution of extermination theorists (Holocaustians). Instead, we must demand tolerance for the views of our opponents as well as our own. Only in this way can we appeal to our fellow men. Only in this way can we win moral hegemony. Only in this way can we end the present religious struggle and bring peace to Germany, Europe and the world.

Lorenzo Valla, who exposed the Donation of Constantine as a forgery, did not live to see the end of the pope's abuse of power. Times change faster today, so we could be more fortunate than Valla. But even if we do not live to see the end of the present repression of Revisionists and enforced Holocaust lies, our efforts will still have a deeper historic meaning. Our hour will come. ❖

The Brainwashing of the German Nation

Did you know there is still no formal peace treaty between Germany and the United States? Did you know it is illegal to question ANY aspect of the Holocaust in Germany today? Did you know American citizens are being extradited to and locked up in Germany for publishing scientific treatises on the Holocaust in America? It was Khrushchev who said that historians are dangerous people and have to be directed. Indeed, the author of this book, Udo Walendy, is dangerous because he insists on "truthifying" official historical lies told by the German and Allied governments after WWII. For this crime, he has been jailed several times—the last when he was near 85. In this short book Walendy describes the hidden truth of the "legal" origin of today's German laws, forced on a defeated people, now stripped of their history and their identity, brainwashed by their conquerors. Softcover, #110, 64 pages, ***$8.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to Visa or MasterCard or send payment to TBR using the form on page 80 of this issue. Add $2 S&H per booklet. Add $3 outside the U.S.

GERMAR RUDOLF is perhaps the most important addition to the worldwide Holocaust Revisionist movement during the 1990s. Rudolf studied at the University of Bonn from 1983 to 1989, with the primary study area in electrochemistry. In 1990 he commenced a doctorate at the Max Planck Institute in Stuttgart in natural sciences. Rudolf's entry into the Holocaust Revisionist movement occurred as a result of his involvement with Otto Ernst Remer, a former SS general who was instrumental in defeating the putsch attempt against Hitler in July 1944. Remer was the defendant in a trial, and Rudolf was commissioned to produce a scientific report that would prove that the gas chambers at the Auschwitz camps were a physical impossibility. When his scientific analysis proved just that, his troubles with the German government began. His address is Box 257768, Chicago, IL 60625.

Christians Unite!

Own Your Own Copy of the Book About Jesus the ADL Wants Censored

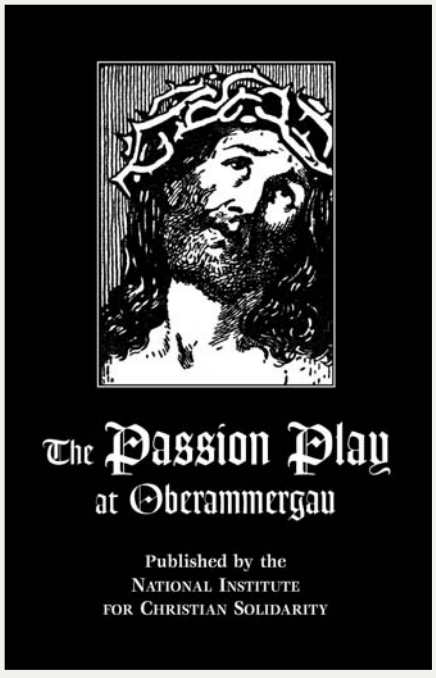
After 100 Years it's Back in Print!

TBR is proud to introduce to readers a new Christian organization—THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CHRISTIAN SOLIDARITY (NICS)—founded to counter the rising tide of anti-Christian activity plaguing our nation.

The goal of the NICS is to unite Christians—whether Protestant, Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox or other—for the purpose of fending off those anti-Christian forces that are working to destroy our Christian heritage.

You've seen in the just the past 10 years: God expelled from public schools; Christian symbols forcibly removed from public places; Christians massacred in the Holy Land with nary a whimper of protest from the controlled media; dozens of churches burned to the ground by hatemongers; the Pledge of Allegiance secularized; and Mel Gibson threatened by fanatics, forcing him to water down his *The Passion of the Christ*.

And now, in perhaps the greatest affront of all, the Anti-Defamation League is pushing for the world's oldest passion play—the Passion Play at Oberammergau, Germany, performed since the 1600s—to be "sanitized" to reflect a politically correct yet historically inaccurate rendition of the last days and crucifixion of Jesus Christ.



The Passion Play at Oberammergau is the remarkable and historic presentation put on every 10 years since 1634 by the people of a small pastoral village in Bavaria. This famous Passion Play was, in large part, a major inspiration for much of the work of Mel Gibson in his own inspiring film.

Although powerful anti-Christian forces demanded time and again that this Passion Play be "edited" and "amended" to delete certain scenes and events (taken directly from the Bible) that were perceived to be "offensive," the residents of Oberammergau resisted until the year 2000. So much pressure was applied on the people of the town, along with vicious threats of boycotts and reprisals, that the original text of the Passion Play at Oberammergau was substantially revised. Finally, the Oberammergauns buckled, abandoned tradition and *re-wrote the Passion Play to the dictates of a small, mean-spirited, anti-Christian lobby.*

NOW HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO HELP THE NICS help Christendom . . .

NICS is offering ***The Passion Play at Oberammergau*** **in its purest form,** as it was written long before the enemies of Christianity began their efforts to re-write the life and death of Jesus.

This is the UN-EXPURGATED translation—the real thing as it was performed in 1910 and will never be performed again unless we do something about it!

The Passion Play at Oberammergau

This rendition of the Passion Play is the unedited version, *the traditional Christian epic true to the word of the Lord.* **In short—The Passion of the Christ un-censored!** This is not just a rendition of the words of the play itself. Instead, these are *descriptive passages outlining the events happening onstage*.

It's like reading a novel—a descriptive and beautiful work that is committed to the accurate and forthright rendering of the story of the passion of Jesus.

You will be absolutely thrilled to have this genuine work as part of your personal library, **a volume you'll treasure and want to pass on to your children and grandchildren**.

You won't find anything like it available anywhere else. And it's yours to have in return for a contribution to the NICS of just $25 or more. And it's loaded with little-seen artwork from the 1910 period plus a Foreword by celebrated author Michael Collins Piper!

Your contributions go a long way toward our goal of uniting ALL Christians in common purpose against the enemies of our Christian heritage.

Send your check of $25 or more for your very own copy of *The Passion Play at Oberammergau* to NICS, P.O. Box 99, Amissville, VA 20106. Books are ready to be shipped immediately.

On Friday, September 22, four days after the beginning of the siege of Warsaw, Colonel General Baron Werner von Fritsch, ex-commander-in-chief of the Wehrmacht, was killed by a non-uniformed Polish sniper outside the city. It would be four more days, however, before German forces finally presented the people of Warsaw with an ultimatum in the form of fliers dropped by the Luftwaffe over the city. The inhabitants were given three hours to capitulate or be bombed. Above, some Warsaw inhabitants take shelter beneath the colonnade of a theater. (Note the helmeted Polish soldier on the torn poster in the foreground).

Non-Uniformed Combatants . . .

And the Taking of Warsaw & Rotterdam

Today, when U.S. soldiers or CIA contractors are slain in Afghanistan or Iraq, President Bush and his coterie refer to the killers as "insurgents" or, in their favorite word, "terrorists." Yet during World War II, when German soldiers were shot down by gunmen stalking them in civilian clothes, Allied leaders called the killers not "terrorists," but rather "the Resistance." Here is how the German army and air force, in taking the large cities of Warsaw, Poland and Rotterdam, Holland, dealt with the thorny problem of "illegal combatants."

BY JOAQUIN BOCHACA

While fleeing to England, the Polish civilian government ordered the military command of Warsaw to "resist to the last man." Comical, if it weren't so tragic. The military government of the area distributed arms to a large number of civilians and, moreover, fortified the city. The German command, in order to avoid the pointless sacrifice of Polish civilians, requested the capitulation of Warsaw. For eight days the Germans who surrounded the Polish capital scarcely bothered the defenders. Finally, and after an ultimate warning from Adolf Hitler himself—ignored by the military governor of Warsaw—the Fuehrer ordered that the Polish capital be taken by force, placing the blame for any civilian casualties on the Polish military government.

On September 26, the Luftwaffe dropped fliers over Warsaw asking the residents to surrender and giving them three more hours to comply. Upon the continued refusal of the Poles, a direct attack was made the same night that culminated in the

Right, German troops parade through Warsaw. General von Blaskowitz, who received the Polish surrender, allowed the Polish officers to keep their swords and promised that the troops would only go into captivity for as long as it took to "dispose of the necessary formalities." The terms of capitulation provided for the immediate relief of the civilian population and the wounded.

Above, the man on the bicycle has paused to watch the port of Rotterdam in flames, his right foot on the ground and left hand resting easily on his thigh. Isn't he afraid that he too will be bombed? In fact, he has no reason to be. German policy was to target strategically important objectives—not civilians. Not until a month later will Sir Winston Churchill introduce his policy of "terror-bombing" of civilians—pulverizing the heavily populated centers of every town in Germany with a population over 100,000. Germany would later be forced to respond in kind.

city's capitulation two days later. In arranging this Hitler made sure to "spare the military honor of their adversaries, who had fought courageously." The officers and city officials were allowed to keep their swords, and the troops were released after having been disarmed.

The civilians who were captured with weapons had their lives spared in all cases, in spite of the fact that according to the Rules of War as laid out by the Geneva and Hague Conventions —which had been signed by the majority of civilized countries including Poland—they could have been summarily shot.

And that is understandable. War is the business of soldiers. If one of the contenders involves its own civilians in the fight and permits them to take up arms against the enemy wearing civilian clothes, so that they are unrecognizable, it is responsible for what may happen to the civilian population.

Those who use civilians as shields have no right to complain about what happens to those shields. All the codes of military justice in all countries of the world—and not just the Nazi Germans—consider those who take up arms against soldiers while hiding in the civilian population as illegal combatants.

The Warsaw episode was repeated some months later on the occasion of the German attack on the Dutch city of Rotterdam, which, similarly, had been fortified and many of the civilians armed to resist the attack of the Wehrmacht.

The mass media made an infernal racket about the bombing of Rotterdam, forgetting that it was the military governor of the city, following orders from the government—with Queen Wilhelmina at their head, had fled to London—who had ordered the city fortified and arms given out to any civilians who wanted them.

Only about 3,000 civilians chose to take up arms. There were no executions or torture of illegal combatants, in spite of the fact that the laws of war authorized the Germans to do so.

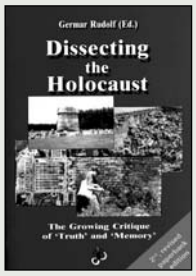
Yes, it is certain that there were war crimes in Warsaw and Rotterdam, but those who committed them were not the "bad guys" [Axis], but the "good guys" [Allies], and the victims were the German soldiers shot down by non-uniformed combatants, and the innocent unarmed civilians who suffered from the bombs which had to be used on two cities whose military governors had decided to convert them into fortresses. ❖

Joaquin Bochaca, Esq. is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish language world, which features Revisionist writers virtually unknown to English-speakers (although not to Europeans). Bochaca, an attorney with a uniquely hard-hitting, clear, and masculine prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia, the most dynamic region of Spain. This is his first article in The Barnes Review.

Read the Kinds of Scientific Analyses and Uncensored Facts that Are Getting Revisionist Historians Locked in Prisons Across the Globe and Their Livelihoods Ruined!

FROM GERMAR RUDOLF:

Dissecting the Holocaust



By Germar Rudolf. How reliable are eyewitness accounts and the confessions of "the perpetrators"? What do population statistics reveal? Why has Buchenwald been removed from the Zionist list of "extermination" camps? This and many other questions about the Holocaust will be answered in this comprehensive volume. This is the standard by which all other works on the subject are judged, the most comprehensive work yet to appear dealing with the subject, the product of 10 years of investigation, the irrefutable scientific, historical and demographic facts gathered together in one volume—with contributions from 17 well-respected authors and scientists. Item #219—*Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of "Truth" and Memory*—softcover, 620 pages, 8.5" x 11" format. ***$29.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The Rudolf Report

By Germar Rudolf. A follow-up to the *Leuchter Report* about alleged gas chambers at Auschwitz plus additional corrections and clarifications. The author, a scientist and publisher, had to flee Germany because of his "politically incorrect" conclusions about the Holocaust. Item #378, 455 pages, softcover, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

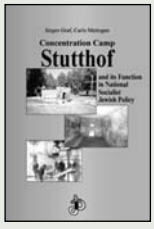
FROM JUERGEN GRAF:

The Giant With Feet of Clay

By Juergen Graf—This intrepid Swiss scholar and researcher makes a devastating case against Raul Hilberg's standard work on the Holocaust. The widely respected Prof. Hilberg, the dean of Holocaust studies, managed to write a 1,300 page tome entitled *The Destruction of the European Jews* in 1961 but only devoted 19 pages to describing the actual process of extermination. He relied mostly on unverified second- and third-hand rumors and other unreliable materials, now clearly debunked by modern science. Juergen Graf manages to demolish these myths in a book of 128 pages. Scholarly, dispassionately written, it is a devastating account of purposeful historical misinformation and outright falsehoods. Item #252, softcover, 128 pages, $13.50. ***Reduced to $11.50*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

FROM CARLO MATTOGNO:

Concentration Camp Stutthof



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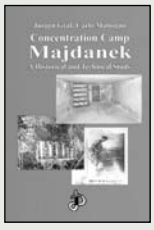

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Treblinka: Extermination Camp Or Transit Camp?

By Juergen Graf & Carlo Mattogno (right). In the first part of this book of true science, the official portrait of Treblinka is subjected to a thorough critique regarding its historical genesis, inner logic, and technical feasibility. The result of this analysis shakes the foundations of the official Treblinka story. In the second part of this book, the authors determine the real function of the camp with the help of witness statements, documents and forensic findings. Item #389, 365 pages, softcover, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

FROM DR. ARTHUR BUTZ:

The Hoax of the 20th Century

First published in 1976, Arthur Butz's classic Holocaust exposé is back. Revised and enhanced, this seminal Revisionist work is the epitome of Holocaust study and the most widely read book on the subject. In 502 pages of penetrating study and lucid commentary, Butz gives the reader a graduate course on the subject. Butz (above) concludes that the Jewish population of Europe was never the target of a Hitler-approved plot to exterminate them. This is a book you must have if you want a clear picture of the biggest cover-up of our age. Item #385, 502 pages, softcover, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

FROM DON HEDDESHEIMER:

The First Holocaust:

Jewish Fundraising Campaigns With Holocaust Claims During and After WWI

By Don Heddesheimer. Most people believe that 6 million Jews were exterminated by Germany during World War II in "The Holocaust." But how long have we known about this 6 million figure? And although it is true that the 6 million figure was declared as fact at Nuremberg, it is in truth remarkably older. The author shows that the outlandish 6 million figure dates back to a Jewish fund raising campaign that started during the FIRST World War and reached its peak in the mid-1920s. The "big lie" of "mass extermination" received powerful new momentum in the 1940s resulting in the entry of the 6 million figure into our history books. Item #386, 141 pages, softcover, ***$9.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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Hell in the Huertgen

The Story of American Soldiers Squandered In the Huertgen Forest by Gen. Omar Bradley

The undeservedly forgotten Battle of Huertgen Forest, on the Belgian-German frontier, between the U.S. Army and the German Wehrmacht, raged ferociously from September 19, 1944 to February 10, 1945. The horrors and wholesale bloodshed of this unnecessary engagement rank it among the most scandalous miscarriages of warfare in World War II, and it is marked as the longest battle in the history of the U.S. Army.

BY JOHN NUGENT

PROLOGUE: DEADLY ATTITUDES

It is striking to compare American "non-tactics" in the Huertgen Forest with the tactics General Leon Degrelle, a four-year combatant on the Russian front, describes in his video *Hitler's Blitzkrieg, Part One.* (See page 74.) He views as criminally negligent the failure by any officer to heed the lessons of the German blitzkriegs of 1939 to 1940.

Inquisitive and forward-thinking members of the military world such as France's Charles de Gaulle and Britain's Liddell Hart had known since 1918 one thing at least: masses of loaded-down infantry advancing suicidally on foot into machine guns constituted World War I's most shameful, disastrous and outdated formula.

The cutting-edge German blitzkriegs that stunned the world meant above all else rapid maneuver and surprise assaults using masses of speeding tanks, dive-bombing Stukas, and elite troops that raced to the front on trucks that unburdened the fast troops by hauling trailers carrying all their heavy gear: heavy coats and jackets, tents, sleeping bags, cooking gear and rations.

The new warfare overwhelmed Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia and Greece in days. Maneuver in the blitzkrieg method meant enormous "pincer" or enveloping movements that skirted the enemy's strong points, his center and his heavy divisions while closing a net behind his back and sides.

But the overrated Army generals Omar Bradley and Courtney Hodges, throwbacks to 1918 and disastrous World War I tactics, had learned nothing about speed and maneuver by 1944 when they launched the heart-breaking Battle of Huertgen Forest. They had ignored what most American generals had studied—Hitler's lightning victories while being outnumbered yet still resulting in very light German casualties.

Bradley, who also despised the blitzkrieging George Patton (denouncing him venomously and personally in the two gossipy autobiographies he wrote), with his subordinate, General Hodges, ordered 120,000 men to slog their way, on foot, directly into a wooded dungeon of machine guns, mines, booby traps and preset artillery. They perished for what historians now call "the strategically insignificant Huertgen Forest."

Their callous "we got plenty o' men" attitude, in fairness to Bradley and Hodges, was encouraged by a telegram from Allied Supreme Commander Dwight David Eisenhower. In an amazing telegram, "Ike" removed all incentive for these two generals to maneuver and use tactics to save lives. He offered to immediately replace all killed or wounded with fresh cannon fodder from the rear, asking only for a good estimate of anticipated losses "48 hours in advance." Ike helpfully agreed not to ask for too many more men "to avoid overstrength." Eisenhower's exact words in the telegram to Bradley were:

> **COMBAT UNITS ARE AUTHORIZED TO BASE DAILY REPLACEMENT REQUISITIONS ON ANTICIPATED LOSSES FORTY-EIGHT HOURS IN ADVANCE TO EXPEDITE DELIVERY OF REPLACEMENTS. TO AVOID BUILDING UP OVERSTRENGTH, ESTIMATES SHOULD BE MADE WITH CARE.**
>
> **SIGNED EISENHOWER**

With unlimited supplies of men thus promised to Bradley and Hodges, and no desire to check out the Huertgen Forest them-

Another of the 24,000 American casualties in Huertgen Forest is carried away on a stretcher. Ernest Hemingway was a war reporter at the Battle of Huertgen Forest and saw the psychological collapse of his friend, Regimental Commander Colonel Charles T. Lahm. In his book *Over the River and Into the Trees*, he wrote: "In Huertgen the dead froze solid, and it was so cold that their faces froze red. We received many reinforcements, but I thought it would be easier to just shoot them when they jumped off the truck rather than have to drag them back in from wherever they were headed to get killed." General James Gavin, commander of the 82nd Airborne, stated: "It was the most costly, unproductive and poorly led battle that our Army ever fought."

selves, it was time to send their men (to use a sarcastic Marine Corps phrase for blind charges) "hey-diddle-diddle, straight-up-the-middle."

CRIMINALLY STUPID

How and why so many wonderful young Americans were sacrificed poses an interesting question. It has been said that the battle for the Huertgen Forest was based on a plan that was grossly—even criminally—stupid. There do not appear to be any arguments to the contrary. The statement, "the months-long battle of the Huertgen Forest was a loser that our top brass never seemed to want to talk about," says it all.

Who can be blamed? Probably no one, or rather everyone who had any connection to its planning. Headquarters personnel from battalion on up to Corps and Army levels found themselves comfortable billets and seldom strayed near the front. Of course there were notable exceptions, but in general the American officers handing down the orders to attack and assigning the objectives had no idea what it was like at the front. Combat veterans said that only on the rarest of occasions was any staff officer above the rank of captain ever seen.

Certainly the habit of staff (rear echelon) officers shying away from the dangers and gore of the front is not true of most U.S. Army units, and especially not of elite American units or branches such as the Special Forces, Seals or the U.S. Marine Corps.

In the author's experience in the 1980s with the U.S. Marines, officers had a powerful ethos of sharing everything with the men: combat, dangerous forward reconnaissance, even putting enlist-

ed Marines first in the "chow" line for food.

The honor of the U.S. Army was saved several times by the selfless, hardship-sharing General George S. Patton. Before World War II he had paid with a check from his own pocket $200,000—in 1930s dollars—to provide critically insufficient spare parts for his tank division. When war came, his men revered him even more. He fearlessly went into harm's way to reconnoiter up close what his men were facing and to "eyeball" where he was planning next to order them.

After 1945, U.S. generals in the European theater were disappointed to learn from the memoirs of the vanquished but still respected German general staff that they were of one mind about the quality of American generalship. America's only outstanding general, for the Wehrmacht field generals, had been George S. Patton.

THE HUBRIS BEFORE THE DOOM

General Dwight D. Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF), was almost euphoric after D-Day. General Eisenhower's intelligence officer predicted that victory in Europe was "within sight, almost within reach." The First Army chief of intelligence was even more optimistic, declaring that it was unlikely that organized German resistance would continue beyond December 1, 1944.

Others, however, believed that the Germans remained unbeaten. Col. Oscar W. Koch, the Third Army intelligence officer, was convinced that the German army was playing for time and preparing for a "last-ditch struggle in the field at all costs."

Instead of a quick dash into the heart of Germany, what awaited General Eisenhower's armies was an exhausting campaign in horrid weather against a foe whose determination was steeled by the knowledge that he was fighting for the very survival of his homeland. As SHAEF plotted its next moves, 200,000 German workers were frantically laboring to strengthen the German West Wall defenses. The Wehrmacht prepared to contest the Allied advance in places like Arnhem in Holland, Aachen and the Huertgen Forest in Germany, and, in France, Metz and the foothills of the Vosges Mountains in Alsace.

The surprising speed and strength of the German counterattack to British Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery's "Operation Market-Garden" at Arnhem (immortalized in the film *A Bridge Too Far*) should have made crystal-clear to Allied generals that the Germans were giving, as they said belatedly, "no signs of collapse in morale or in the will to defend Germany."

THE BATTLE OF HUERTGEN FOREST

By late September 1944, the Allies had reached the West Wall defenses of the Fatherland, having taken Aachen on October 21 in house-to-house fighting. That action was highly criticized because American tanks instead could have rapidly encircled the city, starving out its defenders (a method the Germans had perfected in their numerous early victories).

Building on the successful Aachen offensive, the Allied plan called for a drive to the Roer River, putting tactical bridges over it, then sending the troops across the wide Rhine River plain to reach the mighty Rhine itself at Cologne. Bradley and Hodges decided that going straight through the Huertgen Forest, not around it, to get to the Roer River, was only reasonable. (They felt having any Germans to their rear represented an intolerable danger. Hitler would have encircled any enemy troops he had bypassed while continuing to his goal.)

The four-month shootout in the woods turned into a hellhole into which numerous U.S. infantry divisions, and two U.S. armored divisions were poured. The 1st Infantry Division, the 4th Infantry Division, the 8th Infantry Division, the 47th Infantry of the 9th Infantry Division, the 28th Infantry Division (Pennsylvania National Guard), the 2d Ranger Battalion, the 5th Armored Division's 46th Armored Infantry Battalion with its Combat Command Reserve, plus many smaller supporting units, entered a forest that GIs quickly called the "green hell of Huertgen" or the "Death Factory."

The German plan was to keep control of the dams until the right moment (when the Americans poured into the valley), then flood the area, thereby washing away entire American units.

Hoping the Americans would fall into their forest trap, the Germans had carefully augmented the natural obstacles of *der Huertgenwald* with extensive minefields and carefully prepared positions. They realized something the Allies had not yet fully grasped—if the Wehrmacht lost the town of Schmidt at the far side of the forest, then the GIs could race to the Roer River dams so the Germans could not "blow them" and flood the valley. The German plan was to keep control of the dams until the right moment (when the Americans poured into the valley), then flood the area, thereby washing away entire U.S. units plus any Allied tactical bridges thrown over the Roer. German reserves would then mop up any survivors of the "tsunami made in Germany."

Consequently, the Germans were determined to lure into the forest, if not the far-to-the-rear Bradley and Hodges, then all their men, slowing down for months the American march to the dams. And so it came to pass. The Wehrmacht also knew from experience that the almost impenetrable terrain of the Huertgen Forest would turn their thin lines into a wide and deep defensive trap and simultaneously render nearly unusable the masses of American aircraft, tanks, and artillery.

General Hodges' First Army was the center of the drive to the Roer dams, advancing in the territory between Aachen on its left and Huertgen Forest on the right flank. To secure that forest flank, Hodges ordered the 28th Division into the Huertgen Forest. It also relieved the 9th Division that had been operating there since September 19, 1944, with little success.

The 9th had already suffered 4,500 wounded and killed—up to 80 percent in some units—trying to secure Lammersdorf and Hill 554 (1,754 feet high) in the forest in an attempt to dominate the Monschau Corridor, one of the few routes through the Huertgen Forest. The 9th Division had intended to cross the Kall River and seize the town of Schmidt past the end of the woods.

The Huertgen Forest battle area was about 50 square miles.

Soldiers of Company E, 110th Infantry Regiment, 28th Infantry Division move cautiously through the Huertgen Forest near the Raffelsbrand road junction, November 2, 1944. American GIs in Europe had never before fought an extended battle in a forest. They were neither properly trained nor equipped for it. Under 100-foot trees and in gorges, radios were unreliable; planes saw nothing; coordinated troop movements were next to impossible.

The forest lies on a plateau adjacent to the Ardennes mountains, divided in the center by the fast running Kall River and the Weisser Weh (in German "White Suffering") Creek, with the Roer River as its southern and eastern boundary. It begins a few miles southeast of Aachen, Germany. It consists almost exclusively of an endless stand of dark fir trees, 100 feet high, spaced close together. These endless firs created a dark thicket where the enemy could not be seen or attacked until far too late.

Large units could not stay together and maneuver among the deep gorges, high ridges, and narrow trails. And the small unit patrols sent out were routinely cut down by machine guns and mortars firing from well-hidden German bunkers or were maimed and killed by mines, booby traps, and trip wires. The well-built and dug-in defenses included elements of the Siegfried Line ("*der* Westwall") that ran through the forest. For the Americans, but equally for the Germans who experienced incredible American tenacity in disaster, German General Rolf van Gersdorff's comment sounded a common chord: "I have engaged in the long campaigns in Russia as well as other fronts and I believe the fighting in the Huertgen was the heaviest I have ever witnessed."

Those who fought on the American side were mostly from the high school classes of 1942, 1943 and 1944. They were to take up the battle and press through after the classes of 1940 and 1941 had driven this far to the German border but now were too few in number to press on.

These boys, mostly still teenagers, included championship high school football players, class presidents, those that had sung in the spring concerts, those that were in the class plays, the wizards of the chemistry classes, rich kids, bright kids. There were sergeants with college degrees along with privates from Yale and Harvard. America was throwing her finest young men at the entrenched Germans, who were at their most dangerous, like any nation, when operating on and protecting its own soil.

The training these young men had gone through at stateside posts such as Fort Benning, Georgia, was physically rigorous but severely short on the tactical and leadership challenges that the junior officers would have to meet. British Lt. General Sir Brian Gwynne Horrocks made a surprise front line visit to the 84th division (one of the few, if not the only general to do so) and described these young men as "an impressive product of American training methods which turned out division after division complete, fully equipped. The divisions were composed of splendid, very brave, tough young men."

However, when Capt. John O'Grady of the Ninth Army's Historical Section subsequently visited the forest in late November, he sent back a memorandum to Ninth Army: "On November 23 the battalion was attacking a superior German force entrenched in an excellent position. The only thing that higher headquarters contributed to the debacle was pressure, and God only knows where the pressure started, perhaps Corps or perhaps Army. It had the effect of ordering men to die needlessly."

O'Grady was boiling: "Tactics and maneuver on battalion or regiment scale were conspicuous by their absence. It never seemed to occur to anyone that the plan might be wrong; but rather the indictment was placed on the small unit commanders and the men who were doing the fighting. The companies went into battle against the formidable Siegfried Line, using hand grenades and rifle bullets against pillboxes. The 84th Division walked into the most touted defensive line in modern warfare without so much as the benefit of one briefing by combat officers."

To make matters worse, the winter of 1944 was bitter cold and constantly wet, keeping the rugged terrain covered with snow or transformed into mud; sleet, snow and fog obscured the GIs' sight.

To make matters worse, the winter of 1944 was bitter cold and constantly wet, keeping the rugged terrain covered with snow or transformed into mud; sleet, snow and fog obscured the GIs' sight.

The initial objective of the 28th Division was to take the towns of Germeter, Vossenack, and Schmidt. After Schmidt, the roads would be accessible to support the First Army drive over the Roer River to the Rhine.

On November 2, after heavy artillery and air bombardment, the 28th Division moved into the heart of Huertgen Forest. They soon found the bombardment had been ineffective in suppressing the German defenders. The 28th came under intense attack in the dense forest from the Germans' well-prepared positions, where machine guns, mine fields, "preregistered" (already sighted-in) artillery, mortars, and small arms fire combined to make any progress extremely costly.

GIs had to adjust mentally to new realities. A wounded comrade might be rigged to a bomb; a sheltering trench or foxhole could be wired to explode; or incoming "airburst" artillery could explode in the treetops and rain down in all directions. To hope to survive, GIs had to unlearn the normal response to incoming artillery: "hit the deck." The shrapnel and huge chunks of treetops and branches would come down full-force on their stretched-out bodies. Instead, soldiers had to stand up absolutely erect while hugging a tree tightly for dear life, trying to make a small target by putting as much of their body as possible under their steel helmet as red-hot metal and flying wood descended.

Although the 28th Division's assault had some initial success, actually capturing Schmidt briefly by the evening of November 3, powerful German counterattacks with tanks pushed back their positions to Kommerscheidt, where they were overrun on November 7.

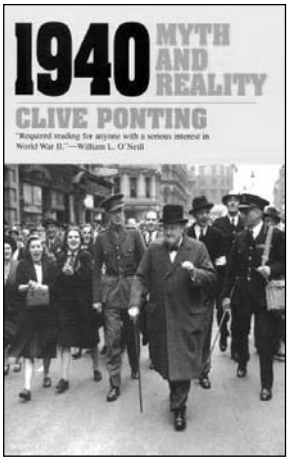
An operation starting on November 5 along the Kall Trail (running along the Kall River) ran into burned-out tanks, heavy mud, and insurmountable roadblocks. The Germans had felled trees so they perfectly interlocked as they hit the ground, then booby-trapped the ensemble. The advance naturally stalled, and with heavy losses.

By November 13, virtually every officer in the rifle companies of the 28th had been killed or wounded; there were so many casualties among the enlisted men that the 28th existed only on paper.

The decimated "grunts" were replaced by the 8th Division, and sent for R&R to the rear into the Ardennes. The hapless 28th after a few weeks was surprised to learn that their last weeks of "rest and recreation" there would be enriched by the Battle of the Bulge.

The 4th Infantry Division fared just as badly. From November 7 to December 3, the 4th Infantry Division lost over 7,000 casualties in the Huertgen Forest. In order to recuperate, it followed the 28th into the same "rest & recreation area."

The 8th Infantry Division entered into the Huertgen Forest November 16-20, and with fresh new energies attacked the strong



1940: Myth and Reality By Clive Ponting

British journalist Clive Ponting squares off against Winston Churchill's version of WWII and gives a unique portrayal. Churchill depicted Britain's WWII survival in terms of sheer heroism, whereas Ponting describes a second-rate power muddling through in the expectation of deliverance from abroad. Ponting's account seems more consistent with human nature and more authentic. The actors in ***1940 Myth and Reality*** are real people, exhibiting vanity, pettiness and pigheadedness. Those who history has vilified (Chamberlain, Halifax, Joseph P. Kennedy and others) appear in his pages as ordinary public servants serving in extraordinary times under impossible economic and political constraints. Those whose leadership is immortalized by mainstream historians were of no greater character. The most revealing aspect of his book is his description of the pre-Pearl Harbor financial dealings between Washington and London by which the former sought to subjugate the latter. Ponting's 235 pages of lucid reporting ought to be required reading in both countries. Softcover, 235 pages, #228, ***$15.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. See page 80 for order coupon and S&H charges. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to Visa or MasterCard.

Valor in the Huertgen Forest

Here are just two of the military citations from the many Medals of Honor GIs won in the Huertgen Forest: First Lt. Bernard J. Ray, Company F, 8th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, set out alone to blast a path through German "concertina" (barbed wire studded with virtual razor blades) that was blocking his unit's advance. Lt. Ray stuffed blasting caps in his pockets, wrapped primer cord around his body, and grabbed several dynamite-filled "bangalore torpedoes." He ran and crawled up to his barbed-wire target, but was severely wounded while beginning to set his charges.

Apparently realizing he might lose consciousness well before completing his mission and retreating, Lt. Ray connected right on his immobilized body a bangalore to the igniting caps in his pocket and the primer cord around his body. He set off the explosion, blowing apart the concertina as he perished.

Private First Class Francis McGraw, Company H, 26th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division, avoided a German artillery barrage, then halted a subsequent German ground assault with fire from his heavy machine gun. Having run out of ammunition, in seconds he successfully reloaded his heavy weapon and continued firing until a second time he exhausted his rounds. Now grabbing a carbine (a short-barreled rifle), McGraw continued firing on the charging Germans until he was finally killed.

Top right, U.S. soldiers cautiously enter the Huertgen Forest. Of the 120,000 GIs asked to slog through the muddy forest—directly into heavily fortified German machinegun positions (reminiscent of outdated WWI infantry tactics)—24,000 men perished. The blame for the carnage can be placed squarely on the shoulders of their commanders. **Above left**, the grave of Francis McGraw, one of those killed fighting valiantly in the Huertgen Forest. **Right**, an illustration of the entryway to the forest drawn for a U.S. combat magazine of the period.

points that earlier units had failed to take. On November 21, the 121st Infantry Regiment of the 8th Division was ordered in to gain control of both sides of the Germeter-Huertgen Highway, but bogged down in the familiar pattern of failure. After replacing its commander and adding armored support, the 8th Division finally captured the town of Huertgen on November 28. Kleinau and the Brandenburg Ridge were then overrun—significant progress at last.

As U.S. division after division bogged down or crept forward through mud and blood at a snail's pace, Army "court historians" and *Stars & Stripes* journalists were writing that the German defense was, quote, "stubborn." The word choice was typical of a hate-fueled war: what for Americans was "heroic" was for the Germans called "stubborn" or "fanatical."

In fact, both sides fought with incredible valor and astounding obedience to orders. Ironically, some of the most dogged and vicious hand-to-hand combat took place between young Germans and Americans of German ancestry in the 28th—the Pennsylvania National Guard.

The 28th Division was known as the "Keystone Division" after the red Pennsylvania keystone symbol on their shoulder patches. So many Pennsylvania Guardsmen died in the Huertgen Forest that the Germans, not knowing "keystones" but having perceived a "red bucket" on the patch, agreed the 28th's nickname should be "Bloody Bucket Division."

By February 1945, after almost five months as a killing field, the once pristine forest had become a World War I-like "no man's land"—blasted by artillery, exploded by booby traps, and cratered by U.S. aerial bombardments. The soil was strewn with uprooted, decapitated and overturned trees, splintered branches, concrete chunks from obliterated pillboxes, and military equipment that had gone airborne and landed everywhere. Worst of all, the many reeking corpses and dreaded objects that turned out to be body parts unnerved the combatants.

Understandably, the emotional toll on the GIs was very high. In forward areas, isolated groups of soldiers spent as much as two weeks under continuous enemy fire, often crammed into rain-soaked, mud-slick foxholes. They existed without hot food or one cup of hot coffee. Frostbite, trench foot and other afflictions spread through the ranks. One officer after another had to be relieved for failure to make progress or for mental collapse. A large percentage of ordinary soldiers also cracked under the stress and were evacuated to the rear with battle fatigue.

The Eye of Vichy: WWII French Newsreels

By Claude Chabrol, famous French film director. This is a composition of footage and newsreels produced by the Germans and their French collaborators during German occupation of France.These movies are astonishing in that they show how well off the French people were during those years. The worst of the destruction came from the British, who continually bombed French towns and villages. #240, VHS, 110 minutes. **WAS $32.95—NOW JUST $20.** No further discount. **Call 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MasterCard.** Add $3 S&H inside the U.S. Add $6 S&H outside the U.S.

END OF THE BATTLE

At the far edge of the Huertgen Forest, close to the goal of Huertgen town, the 2nd Ranger Battalion was brought in to seize "Castle Hill" ("Hill 400"). The *Schlosshugel* was a high perch the Germans had occupied from which to rain metal down into the extensive surrounding areas that multiple assaults by First Army had not cleared.

On December 7, battle-hardened Rangers who had clambered up off Omaha Beach on D-Day were sent charging up Castle Hill and, in hand-to-hand combat, overwhelmed a surprised German defense in a vicious, day-long ordeal. Waves of German counterattacks could not dislodge them. The Rangers were reinforced on December 8, finally, after having suffered nearly 100 percent wounded or killed. Nine days later the rebounding Germans took back Hill 400, holding it until February 1945, the last flame of the Battle of Huertgen Forest.

On December 13 the newly committed 83d Infantry and 5th Armored Divisions emerged from Huertgen Forest into the towns of Gey and Strass. Although the eastern section of the forest, including Schmidt, was still held by the Germans, First Army forces went around them (maneuvering at last). They then raced to the west bank of the Roer River.

Early on the morning of February 5, nearly two months later, other American soldiers charged again into the Huertgen Forest, and for the final time. The smoking ruins of Schmidt and Kommerscheidt fell on February 7, opening the way for another advance that led up along the Roer River to the vital Roer dams, which on February 10 were secured from being blown by the Germans.

The First Army's five months in the "Death Factory" were over.

After five months as a killing field, the once pristine forest had become a World War I-like "no man's land," blasted by artillery, exploded by booby traps, and cratered by U.S. aerial bombardments.

THE SHOCKING TALLY

By then more than 120,000 Allied troops had fought for Huertgen Forest—the original "cannon fodder" plus their thousands of replacements sent up by Eisenhower. They had vanquished 80,000 Germans, six full divisions, killing 12,000. More than 24,000 American soldiers were wounded or killed, to which must be added 9,000 victims of disease or psychological collapse.

But beyond "killed" (the only number the U.S. media reports from Iraq) what does the word "wounded" imply in modern warfare, and does the public understand it? Enormous numbers of GIs in Huertgen Forest were "wounded." "Wounded" does not usually mean a Hollywood-style "grazing" on shoulder or thigh, or as Hollywood heroes used to say to the leading lady, "Shucks, it's just a flesh wound." In many of Tinseltown's "wars" the American soldier shrugs off his little red uniform stain and with zen-like calm continues nailing one enemy for each round.

Since the U.S. Civil War with its first machine guns, accurate rifles and artillery, "wounded" often means that "half-men" are carried back stateside minus legs, feet, intestines, arms, parts of the skull, faces, jawbones, ears, noses, and hands. Thus it was with many brave Pennsylvanians and other patriotic American fighting men who passed through the "green hell of Huertgen."

For the unluckiest, "wounded" means "living" ever after in a VA hospital ward. It could mean ending up divorced by a frustrated wife, and being unable to ever find another mate. Victims of booby traps many times do not father offspring.

No doubt this is why the media-savvy Bush administration evacuates the "wounded" from Iraq at night, and lands them in the States also at night when the TV cameras cannot get repulsive pictures to shake up the complacent. Wounds, from *der Hurtgenwald* in 1944 to Falluja in 2004-'05, are sometimes worse to contemplate than death.

The net result of Huertgen for the German defenders was to hold down the Americans for five months before attaining their goal, the Roer River. This meant that the Rhine River that lies behind the Roer was not crossed until even later, March 7, 1945, at Remagen. The Americans, once they hit the German border, advanced thereafter only 50 bloody miles in six months—a World War I-like distance that resulted from World War I-like tactics that brought about the "Death Factory" of Huertgen.

Were this scandalous battle of Huertgen Forest just as widely known to the U.S. public as D-Day in Normandy or Iwo Jima in the Pacific (two victories that were won very rationally) Americans could at least take profound inspiration, not from the generals involved, but from the basic American fighting man and his Spartan courage and endurance. But were the public back in 1944-45 or thereafter to know the immensity of the Huertgen scandal, it would have shaken deeply our confidence in the military establishment and in Omar Bradley, whom the media was building up into a saint, the "anti-Patton" who always followed Eisenhower.

The strategic bottom line is that 120,000 American fighting men were squandered for nearly half a year in the middle of a major war to capture blasted trees. They missed their strategic goal of a quick Rhine crossing.

It is likely the Roer River dams could have been reached faster the Patton way, the blitzkrieg way, by passing by the trap of Huertgen Forest, roaring along the German public roads in their tanks and trucks, leaving behind them on the right those fateful miles of dark, ominous firs.

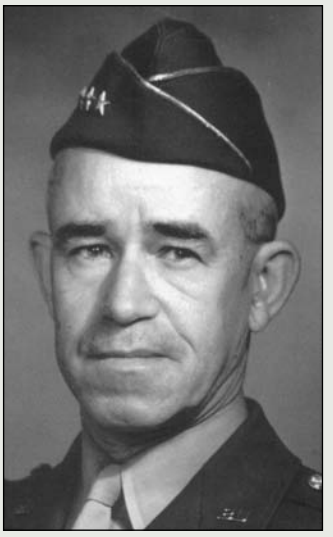
Had Bradley, Hodges and any rear-echelon officers and volunteers been willing, the Army truckers speeding by that thicket on the right could have slowed down and let all the advocates of "straight up the middle" get off, rifles in hand, to charge personally into the mines, booby traps, pillboxes and preset artillery waiting for them in the gloom of the Huertgen Forest. ❖

JOHN NUGENT, a Rhode Island native, served both as a machine-gunner and multilingual interrogator in the U.S. Marines. He has been a European-American rights activist for many years, He now lives in Virginia.

Bradley Trashes Patton

What one not-so-great general had to say about one of the great generals of U.S. history

GEORGE PATTON



OMAR BRADLEY

When Gen. George S. Patton went operational after D-Day (on Aug. 1, 1944), he advanced his tanks 400 miles in 30 days. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Omar N. Bradley complained that he was bypassing resistance, violating pre-Normandy planning, and disdaining the effort to hit the huge German cities in the industrial Ruhr valley. Patton shot back that his success was having a psychological effect on both Americans and foes; it was causing the psychological and physical collapse of entire armies; and it offered brief but precious moments to seize what might vault the Allies quickly over the Rhine. Otherwise the shortened fall days, wet weather, stiffening German resistance on the soil of the Reich and over-extended Allied supply lines could stifle the American advance. Patton's motto came from French statesman Georges Danton, *"De l'audace, de l'audace, toujours de l'audace*" ("be audacious, be audacious and more audacious").

General Bradley lived to write his first book in 1951: *A Soldier's Story.* In it he attacked British Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery and all his plans, always defending his superior, Eisenhower. This was also true when Ike ordered support for Montgomery.

Bradley did not keep a wartime diary of his spite and wisdom. Patton, however, did keep a secret, very personal record of his frank opinions. With Patton's dated diary, we have clear and undoctored proof of his incredible advance sense about the enemy's intentions before the battle.

In 1951's *A Soldier's Story,* Bradley praises Patton faintly. But in 1983 Gen. Bradley wrote a general retelling that fiercely attacks Patton, *A General's Life.* Talking about Patton's breakout from Normandy after D-Day, Bradley drops his earlier book's positive version of an incident with Patton and inserts the following:

"I had a sharp telephone exchange with Patton that morning. He further infuriated me with his boastful, supercilious attitude. 'Let me go [from his part of Normandy] on to Falaise and [humorously] we'll drive the British back into the sea for another Dunkirk.' I replied coldly and firmly, 'Nothing doing. You're not to go beyond [nearby] Argentan!'

"[Patton] wrote obsessively candid self-congratulatory or self-abnegating letters and diaries. . . . Reading these volumes was one of the most astonishing literary experiences of my life. It would seem that no thought George ever had went unrecorded. . . . "

Having read the Virginian writing to himself, Bradley would have been pleased to read this from "gentle George": "[Bradley's] success is due to his lack of backbone and subservience to those above him. I will manage without him. In fact, I always have. Even in Sicily he had to be carried."

Bradley: "It may be a harsh thing to say, but I believe it was better for George Patton and his professional reputation that he died when he did. The war was won; there were no more wars left for him to fight. He was not a good peacetime soldier. He would not have found a happy place in the postwar Army. He would have . . . indiscreetly sound[ed] off on any subject any time, any place. In time he would have become a boring parody of himself—a decrepit, bitter, pitiful figure, unwittingly debasing the legend." (*A General's Life*, 64)

Bradley was made the military adviser for the 1970 movie *Patton.* In *Patton* (the film) Omar tries to steer Patton out of trouble: "Those out-spoken comments will eventually catch up with you, George!" and "You're going to get yourself relieved if you don't shut up!"

One news flash to the world: Bradley decided Patton's voice was too high for commanding troops. "I sometimes wondered if his macho profanity was unconscious overcompensation for his most serious personal flaw: a voice that was almost comically squeaky and high-pitched, altogether lacking in command authority." (*A General's Life*, 98) ❖

New Video Features Never-Before-Seen Eyewitness Commentary Describing Hitler's BLITZKRIEG

By Michael Collins Piper

After The Barnes Review ran dozens of written articles (1994-2004) by General Leon Degrelle, he gained solid renown as a writer, and a loyal following from many TBR readers, with his dramatic and personal style making the true history of the era come alive. His writings reflected well his expertise from highly successful electoral politicking, knowing personally great WWII leaders like Churchill, Hitler, Franco and Mussolini, and leading a regiment of Waffen-SS volunteers in four years of bloody combat on WWII's Russian Front.

Now (and many readers will say "finally") a new video by Life & Liberty Productions (L&L)—being sold by TBR Books—gives us Gen. Degrelle himself, speaking directly to the viewer with all his prodigious knowledge, his suave French flourish and his inspiring charisma. In his 80s when this film was first shot, just how many men can speak extemporaneously, fluidly and with such a steel-trap for details of events that occurred almost 50 years ago? Well, as you well know, Degrelle is unique. It is as if you are having a conversation with the general himself—a personal audience—in your own living room about some of the most momentous happenings of the era.

AUTHENTIC REVISIONIST HISTORY
Hitler's
BLITZKRIEG
PART 1
Volume 1
OF THE DEGRELLE VIDEO SERIES
With GENERAL
LEON DEGRELLE
In this volume, hear Gen. Leon Degrelle describe Hitler's Blitzkrieg, as the fast-moving Nazi armies blitz Poland, Denmark and Norway in 1939-40, rewriting the rules of modern warfare—against the opposition of Hitler's tradition-bound generals, mired in WWI trench-warfare thinking.

We do not see the general speaking to his many friends and admirers in Spain from some distant podium. Instead he is talking—speaking to you and me—directly facing the viewer, seated comfortably and confidently in an armchair in his Spanish home with its vibrant Mediterranean colors. It is as if the last of the WWII-era leaders comes alive again in your own home. It is never a dry-as-bones lecture; it is always a conversation where he is trying to motivate, convince and inspire us as he did millions in Belgium as well as the men in his regiment of the Waffen-SS.

For viewers who barely remember the skilled oratory of a John Fitzgerald Kennedy or Ronald Reagan, and groan over the clumsiness of the two Bushes or the high pitch of Bill Clinton's voice, it is refreshing to see a man who has an expressive voice with a full vocal range of tenor and baritone. This is a man who does not just sit there, but instead uses all the flourishes of oratory and gesture—a man of real conviction—that marked great political speechmaking in the 1930s.

The 1930s were in fact Degrelle's formative years as the youthful founder and leader of the Rexist Party in Belgium. His new party, boosted onward and upward by Degrellian fire, his ideas of social justice and his passion, immediately gained—in its first campaign—39 seats in the Belgian Parliament, and that on a shoestring budget funded by sales of his newspaper *Rex* and by charging $5 admission to thousands of eager listeners to his visionary and fiery oratory. Degrelle, in his own first political outing, gained more votes than any other member of the Belgian Parliament.

Seeing this new Degrelle video, *Hitler's Blitzkrieg: Part 1*, is enough to render comprehensible Degrelle's meteoric rise, and demonstrates the kind of leader who can touch the gut, heart and mind of his listeners.

No wonder Degrelle, after a falling-out with disloyal members of his Rexist party, followed his ideals in a new way and with a new personal challenge. He called forth from the public his own Waffen-SS regiment of Walloon (French-speaking Belgian) volunteers, starting out himself as a lowly private. Before long the private was a colonel, sending many Bolshevik army soldiers in the steppes and snows of the USSR straight to the worker's paradise in the sky.

Degrelle explains just what Hitler's *blitzkrieg* or "lightning war" was all about. And he reveals to us just how very hostile specific members of the German General Staff were to such newfangled ideas as using tanks—disciplined masses of tanks moving in precise coordination—plus dive-bombing Stukas, and elite shock

troops to finish off what the tanks and dive-bombers had missed. He also describes the grand pincer or encircling movements which bewildered the enemy army which suddenly found lightning-like Germans directly behind its back and closing in.

He reveals on the other hand the ineffable and unjustified arrogance of the Polish, English and French generals, who, bursting with over-confidence based on WWI, were still riding on horses trying to stop Hitler's rampaging mechanized panzers.

The account by Degrelle of the Norwegian portion of the campaign is a great story. It impresses the viewer not only with German heroics, beating the Norwegians, English and French despite their 5-to-1 advantage, but also by Hitler's charismatic way of individually inspiring his many low-ranking lieutenants and captains for the landings in Norway's mighty fjords, using charm, a cordial meal together, and his astonishing knowledge of Norway's coasts. The "Austrian corporal" personally confided this to a Leon Degrelle barely in his 30s. Hitler's protégé, a natural political and military leader himself, explains how he came to understand Hitler's genius, unlike the chancellor's own Prussian officers who ended up trying to murder their leader just as the Bolshevik steamroller advanced dangerously close to the borders of the Third Reich.

Technically, this video from Degrelle's Spanish exile was not shot with one of those $50,000 Sony movie cameras which the controlled news media or Hollywood can afford. However, LIFE & LIBERTY PRODUCTIONS has improved the video to a professionally high standard using today's state-of-the-art computerized color film technology, performed by an experienced film restorer.

The American English voiceover (which agreeably does not interfere with Degrelle's unforgettable voice) is top-notch, ensuring an enjoyable and enlightening listening experience for English-speaking viewers. LIFE & LIBERTY PRODUCTIONS hired a French linguist who had spent several years in the U.S. Marine Corps so that a knowledgeable military man would be translating Degrelle's battle terms and also could act out the great drama in the general's "voice," matching him dramatic pause for pause.

Additionally, TBR's staff supplied dozens and dozens of pertinent period stills and maps—black and white and full color—that are artfully and meaningfully interspersed into this must-see video, increasing the value and "flow" of the tape immensely. We've also included a beautiful video case so you'll be proud to display the video with the others in your personal collection.

At $29.95 the viewer gets a true history-maker, the last WWII historical figure, telling what he knows, how he knows it, what he saw, how he was inspired by Hitler's triumphal years of 1940-41, as the blitzkrieg raced through Poland, Denmark and Norway, filling the world's headlines and shaking up the world's sleeping generals. Degrelle also imparts to us his own personal suffering.

Available nowhere else, we urge all TBR readers to get or give a copy of *Hitler's Blitzkrieg: Part 1* by Gen. Leon Degrelle in DVD or VHS so the video memoirs of one of the great leaders of the WWII-era may live on—and inspire us—forever. ❖

Hitler's Blitzkrieg—Part 1

By Leon Degrelle. Available on VHS or DVD, 90 minutes $29.95 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. **DVD:** #421A; **VHS:** Item #421B. Call TBR BOOK CLUB toll-free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MasterCard or order from THE BARNES REVIEW BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 with the coupon on page 80 of this issue. Expect Part 2 in September.

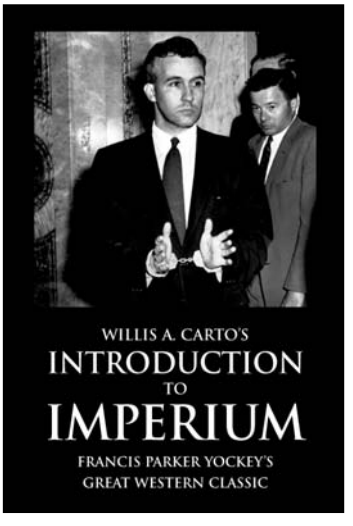
Introduction to Yockey's *Imperium* Suppressed

Francis Parker Yockey was an outspoken 20th century philosopher whose powerful writings would have been relegated to the dustbin of Western thought—suppressed by the early progenitors of political correctness—had it not been for the efforts of Willis A. Carto who is today the founder and publisher of THE BARNES REVIEW.

Carto personally interviewed Yockey in the San Francisco County Jail a short time before Yockey's mysterious death, June 17, 1960.

Recognizing that Yockey's genius for historical and political analysis, however controversial, needed to be preserved for posterity, Carto arranged for the republication of Yockey's out-of-print and hard-to-find 1948 classic, *Imperium*, originally issued under Yockey's *nom de plume*, Ulick Varange.

At the time, Carto wrote an introduction to *Imperium*, providing reflections, insights—and criticisms—of Yockey's work. And in the years that passed Carto's introduction achieved almost as much notoriety and became a subject of discussion (not all of it friendly) as *Imperium* itself. In the end, when powerful intriguers moved to undermine Carto's own work in such institutions as Liberty Lobby and the original Institute for Historical Review (IHR)—now in the hands of conspirators hostile to nationalism and historical Revisionism—there were concerted and particularly insidious efforts to consign Carto's introduction to the Orwellian Memory Hole.



Now today—recovered from the Holocaust of "burned books" that accompanied the destruction of the IHR—is the **original introduction** to the 1960 edition of *Imperium*, **unedited and undiluted**. Find out for yourself why this 12,000-word piece—even standing alone—caused so much controversy and marked Carto (like Yockey) as a special target of the global thought police and self-appointed censors of history.

Willis Carto's original *Introduction to Imperium* (new reprint, softcover booklet, 40 pages) can be purchased while supplies last. After that, it may never appear again. **One copy is $5. 10 copies or more are just $3.50 each.** Published by The Print Factory, Uckfield, East Sussex UK. Send orders c/o TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. No charge for S&H inside the U.S. **Add $2 S&H per booklet outside the U.S.**

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A New United States

I do believe that many may have dropped out of TBR because of despondency and hopelessness. But information and knowledge does solve half the problem, leaving only one more half to be solved. Remember 30 years ago, how many were "aware," percentage-wise. And look today; out on the streets people admit that we have no American government.

When a national disaster comes, those who are aware will not be jumping out of high windows. They will be ready to participate in building up a new United States of America. Those will be the new national heroes, the new Washingtons, Jeffersons and others. I, for one, look forward to the new day under God the Trinity.

Nicholas Eliopolous
Chicago, Illinois

Errata

Don't you proofread the material sent in? The article "When the West Almost Fell" contains a grave error. Thermopylae did not lead to Marathon; Marathon was much earlier.

F.H. Stuckert
Bright, Australia

[Yes, we erred in the article "When Hellas Stood Alone" (May/June 2005). We ran a correction in the July/August issue about that very fact. Our apologies to everyone including the author—Peter Anthony Manti—who was not happy with the extensive editing we had to do to make the article fit in the magazine.—Ed.]

No-Account Count

I received the May/June issue and as always the articles were excellent—except I was flabbergasted to find on pages 18-27 the article by Peter J. Huxley-Blythe, where he is praising on page 22 a certain "Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi." This vile "count" was a mixed breed of Jewish-Asiatic parentage and is one of the "fathers" of our current misery. He recommended and promoted a Negroid-Asiatic mixed race for all of Europe and whites worldwide. Why any sane white person would follow his advice is totally beyond me. Don't we screen poison like him?

Those mistakes only confuse readers and create dissent. Perhaps this is one reason for losing almost 1,000 subscribers. What we badly need is a clear, accurate position.

F.W. Guenter Wild
Caledon East, Ontario

Ensure History's Future

I recently made my will and made sure that a portion of my estate was left to TBR. In the scheme of things, it really isn't that much, but I figured every bit would help. I know you will know how to put it to good use. I urge all your readers to consider leaving The Barnes Review something. But make sure it is ironclad. My friend left a bequest to the Birchers and just after he died, his kids challenged it all. He would have been very disappointed. Make sure your intentions are known to your family.

Name and Address Withheld

Heavens No, This Ain't So

Not only is Twentieth Century Fox's *Kingdom of Heaven* (Third Crusade—A.D. 1187), rife with factual error, it also seems to be anti-Christian. The movie includes outright Crusader-bashing to the portrayal of all Muslims of the time as valiant, chivalrous defenders of "their" Jerusalem. *Kingdom of Heaven* concludes with the Muslim commander Saladin promising beaten Christian defenders safe passage home to Europe in 1187 when they agreed to surrender Jerusalem. Saladin did let many Christians escape—but only if they paid a hefty ransom. Muslim historians themselves say 15,000 Christians who lacked money were forced into slavery or sexual concubinage. The movie does not refer to Muslims seizing Jerusalem from Christians in 638, conquering Christian Spain in 716, and attacking Rome in 846, killing Christians and desecrating St. Peter's basilica. Nor does it show the Muslim governor of Jerusalem instigating anti-Christian riots that damaged Christendom's holiest shrine in 966, the Church of the Holy Sepulcher.

Angeline Renoistelle
French Lick, Indiana

Has Old Book

I was all set to write my check for $8 for a copy of the Willis Carto introduction to *Imperium*, the deep and thoughtful production of Francis Parker Yockey, a young man probably murdered by the American thought police. It then occurred to me that my copy of the Yockey book might be old enough to contain the original. It was first published in 1948, and then reissued (thanks to Mr. Carto) in 1960, with his famous introduction.

My book was of that vintage and I had underscored many phrases worthy of being remembered or referred to again. That included every page of the introduction. There is an old saying that "the truth shall set one free." It hasn't yet, but ultimately it may.

S. Rayburn Watkins
Louisville, Kentucky

[Thank you for the compliment. If you wish to see the "Introduction" but do not have a vintage copy of *Imperium*, see the ad on page 75. By the way, the price is just $5 for one copy.—Ed.]

Hell on Earth

A friend of mine wrote me this in a letter: "I had a colleague in Munich. She was from Dresden and had survived the air raids. However, both her arms were disfigured from the phosphorus bombs. She just had some thin skin over the bones and even in the heat of summer always had to wear long sleeves. She told me about her experiences in "hell on Earth." She had stumbled over hundreds of corpses, saw women holding their babies, burning like torches in the streets and screaming horribly, but nobody could extinguish the phosphorus. She said that more than a million had died, since numerous refugees had come to Dresden just one or two days before."

Herta Ruthard
Lisle, Ontario

[For those wishing to know more about the horrific attack on the civilians of Dresden—a city with little or no military significance—we recommend David Irving's *Firestorm Over Dresden.* It's available from TBR Book Club for $35, S&H included. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge a copy to Visa or MasterCard.—Ed.]

6-6-6 + 6

At 0600 hours on the 6th day of the 6th month, the invasion of Europe began along a 6-mile front. Now, 60 years after our "liberation from Nazism," we can see the result in the predicament of the "sons of Europe" throughout the world.

David Q
Via E-mail

Appreciates Content and Style

TBR's readers have spoken in the recent poll, and evidently the staff is responding thoughtfully to our input. I have to say that the latest TBR

Send Us a Letter or Email
Make Your Voice Heard!

Let free speech reign. TBR prints all sides of all issues. Enjoy your freedom of speech while you have it. Send your concise and thoughtful letters (300 words or less please) to TBR Editor, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email us a letter at editor@barnesreview.org. We do reserve the right to edit letters for length but will strive to retain the spirit of your letter. Please give name, city and state.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(July/August 2005) is the best issue I have seen in the past four years or so. Not only is the editorial content, meaning the articles and features and such, great (not a dull story in the lot), but I think the layout and overall appearance of the magazine is better than ever. I especially like the quality of the stunning artwork, and the eye-catching configurations your "unsung heroes" of the Production Department, headed by Mr. Angel, have achieved. Keep up the good work, people.

HAROLD S. VANNESS
Atwater, California

Advance Knowledge

Your publication is provocative and entertaining. Anything that stimulates discussion advances knowledge. Viewpoints are like headlights, they can be bright or dim. Most of yours I find illuminating. Air is great, but sometimes it takes the wind to remind you of it. Keep stirring up the air.

DON GREER
Syracuse, New York

How to Straighten Out the Country

Keep the U.S. out of the UN and the UN out of the U.S. Get the U.S. out of NATO. Why do we have NATO? To dominate Germany? Rescuing NAFTA and GATT/WTO? Change the tax system to a national sales tax with no added value tax. Shut down and defund: IRS, Department of Education, Commerce, Energy, HUD, PBS/PBR, and the Federal Reserve System. Also NEA, NEH, Legal Services Corp. Terminate the Emergency Powers statutes. Return the United States to the U.S. Constitution.

F. HARLEY WIPPERLING
New Rockford, ND

We Love Ancient History

We are registered Republicans but over the past few years we've voted our conscience and beliefs, more, which in candidates means third party. We love THE BARNES REVIEW as it is, but are particularly interested in ancient history and people—the world, but especially this country. Maybe some have quit due to finances. That would be our reason if we ever quit. Can you lower the subscription price?

GERALD ZENZEN
Oakhurst, Calif.

How Did Germany Respond?

You might explain in detail how Germany responded to Polish provocation (Gleiwitz radio station attack) on September 1, 1939. England and France declared war on Germany, not the other way around. (September 3, 1939)

JOAN NOVELLE
Reno, Nevada

This Is Not the Portugal I Want for My Children

On June 10, we celebrated Portugal's National Day, called Portuguese Race Day until the communist inspired military coup on April 25, 1974. On this same day, when Portuguese patriots were watched closely by the police, 500 black teenagers rioted in Carcavelos beach (10 miles away from Lisbon). The international media mentioned this as a riot by "Portuguese teens." This is not true. The Portuguese media has a policy of not mentioning the race of the criminals. This time a TV crew was present so we could see black teens chasing, stealing, kicking and hitting white people on Carcavelos beach and being chased by the police. Events like this happened again Saturday, June 11, and Monday, June 13, in Algarve and Amadora.

These black criminals are not Portuguese. They are the sons of the immigrants from the Portuguese empire. They, unlike their parents, refuse to integrate into Portuguese society and love the gangster way of life of American hip-hop blacks. They steal from white people for fun. Organizations like SOS Racism, politicians from the Trotskyite "Left Bloc" and the Portuguese Communist Party prosecute the policemen that act against them with charges of "racism." This has been happening for about seven years now. They steal, rape and murder. The Portuguese police prefer not to act to avoid being prosecuted, since they know no one dares to punish them. The Portuguese left-wingers give the public all the excuses they need (that they are poor victims of racism and unemployment so they HAVE to act like this, etc etc).

The excuse used to silence white Portuguese who speak against immigration is that "Portugal is a nation of immigrants; there are Portuguese immigrants all over the world."

What they fail to preach is that Portuguese immigrants are not criminals. You will find Portuguese immigrants in anti-immigration parties like Le Pen's National Front, BNP and Freedom Front Plus in South Africa. Even groups like the National Alliance in the U.S. have Portuguese sections aimed at their members that are naturalized citizens.

Black teens steal mostly to buy expensive gangster clothes like their hip-hop American heroes. They know the average white person will do nothing, the police will do nothing and liberal groups and politicians will find all the excuses they need. Blacks are responsible for over 80 percent of the crimes in Portugal. The crime rate here raised 470 percent in the last seven to eight years (official numbers by the law enforcement agencies and government, 470 percent, huge isn't it?).

Maybe these riots will wake up the people. I believe Aldous Huxley was predicting nowadays Portugal when he wrote *Brave New World*. A week or two from now normal people will just forget all about it and vote in their regular non-white immigration friendly parties. We are waiting for the response to our plea for a march in downtown Lisbon next Saturday. Let's see if we are allowed to conduct it.

Last Friday we did very well. The anti-nationalists fought the police to prevent us from marching. The media, the people that were passing by, and even the police congratulated us on the way we behaved and pictured the anarchists as the violent and intolerant ones for a change. Three black riots in four days . . . this is not my Portugal . . . not the Portugal I want for my children!

FLAVIO GONCALVES
Portugal, Via e-mail

Avoid Boring Technicality

I'm not sure what educational level of readership you are trying to reach, but some of the articles are written at least for me at a level that is somewhat hard to understand. Example, in the Jan./Feb. issue, 2005, in an article by Jack Ross, he used the term "Aristotelian answer to the Platonism of Leo Strauss." What? I have no idea what Aristotelian is; I am not a philosophy major so this article for me was hard to understand so I didn't finish it. And I consider myself to be fairly educated. How about more articles on the folly of the UN, and the causes of World War I and the League of Nations, articles on the Blackshirts of Italy, Blueshirts of Ireland, Silvershirts of the U.S., articles on some of the lesser known Nazi leaders such as Darre etc?

CRAIG AND DONELLE SAUNDERS
Woodbridge, Virginia

Many Think D.C. Is God

THE BARNES REVIEW is great. Sorry to hear of so many cancellations, but lots of people don't have jobs or lost them. But I believe the main reason is people do not like the truth, no matter what. Washington, D.C. is God. It can't say any wrong or do any wrong, everything is gospel. When things are too late, they will wake up.

DOROTHY G. WESTPHAL
Veneta, Oregon

Reader Responses to Opinion Poll Still Coming in

Here is another page from the more than 1,000 polls TBR received back from readers. The poll was mailed months ago and still we are receiving them. It's been quite gratifying! Whether readers agree with TBR on every article or not, we have achieved one of our major goals: to get people thinking about their past, present and future. Thanks.—Ed.

TBR Needs More on . . .

TBR needs more on the environment, the Big Three, plagues, pestilence, earthquakes and global warming. How can we get the demolitions experts to step up to the plate and make a concerted effort to prove that airliners did not bring down the twin towers? Remember, steel melts at 2,600 degrees Fahrenheit, more or less, and the maximum temperature of airplane fuel burning is 1,400 degrees. Also, even if the fires could have melted the steel somehow, how could these structures drop in as little as seven to 10 seconds, unless carefully planted bombs inside were triggered off in a controlled sequence? Tell me more.

Where Did We Come From?

Jeffrey Goodman wrote a book back in the 1980s called *American Origin*, in which he made a brilliant argument that *Homo sapiens* actually evolved in the Western Hemisphere and then spread to Asia, Europe, Australia and Africa. Naturally his theory was ignored to death. Could TBR give us an update on this revolutionary scientific theory?

Change Nothing

It's not your magazine that needs changing. It is those who have bailed out.

Pandering Politicians

I dislike politicians who got into office by pandering. Only one, Ron Paul of Texas, represents me, which means I have 0.01 percent representation. I don't see this changing. It is no longer "Give me liberty or give me death," it is just "Give me"! How can it be otherwise as long as people know they can vote themselves largesse? Maybe we should go to plural voting. It is worth a try. What we have is not working.

The Secret Empire?

How about an article on the assassination of Abraham Lincoln and its aftermath? What if the same conspiracy that killed him were, in some sense, the same group that killed JFK and the same group that is running our government today? I have many specific questions about the Lincoln assassination. How did it "just happen" that both the locks on the doors leading to Lincoln's box at the theater were nonfunctional that fatal evening? Why did his bodyguards (I believe there were three of them) all leave their posts at the crucial time? Why were all the roads out of Washington closed after the slaying, with the sole exception of the escape route? Who was the man that the government murdered and claimed was John Wilkes Booth? Why were the "suspects" tortured and hooded while in jail? Did Vice President Andrew Johnson have a role in the killing? And so on.

Start Selling More Ads

I wish to see less of Bill and Hillary Clinton in the pages of TBR. I would like to see more about the Frankfurt school of idiots. Hitler said Germany has a "pure democracy." Explain why. I suggest selling advertising space in the magazine, display and classified, to make money.

Worth Dying For

People reject the truth. It is human nature because knowledge gives one responsibility. Also it makes you free. Some things are worth fighting and dying for: freedom, honor, truth and sovereign territory.

More American History

I'd like to see more on economic history, especially regarding American history up to 1860. Also, more on the Amazon jungle's history, ecology and anthropology.

I think you are performing a valuable and commendable service by publishing the many articles and analyses that you have regarding the "Holocaust." Please continue.

I do not think, however, that too much space should be devoted to stories and studies concerning Germany *per se.* Of course, it is important, in my opinion, to print why the German people chose National Socialism and how this contributed to the events leading to the war. And I would definitely not want you to deemphasize Germany's role in European history. I just wish that you would put as much effort into the coverage of American history.

What About the Irish?

I want to read more about Irish national socialism, past and present, in TBR.

Who Buys Our Politicians?

I want to read more about Judaism's control of the U.S., buying our politicians through campaign contributions.

TBR Not Monolithic

. . . Even if TBR were mistaken in some of the positions its articles have taken, unlike the academic community, TBR is not monolithic. These positions are from the research of a number of different authors, not just one, and I have yet to read a single one that did not deserve to be published. I am particularly taken with your unfamiliar quotes, early photographs and extensive footnotes.

Most of Our Founders Were Masons

TBR needs more coverage on what great men our Founding Fathers were, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Ben Franklin etc and what sacrifices they made to keep us free. Remember the Boston Tea Party. They were Masons. George Washington, father of this country, was a Mason. I am a 32nd degree Mason and find no fault in the order. No one is perfect, least of all our bought-and-paid-for representatives.

More, More More . . .

More on Islam and its wars and genocide against the West and Christianity, as well as the Hindus and anyone else who fails to kow tow to Mecca. I think it would help to focus on immigration issues, the desire of Mexico to take back the Southwest, the Aztlan and La Raza movements. I would like more in TBR on prehistory and ancient history. Also, more on Freemasonry and its involvement with the New World Order.

Clarifying True History

You have a high-quality magazine, and I do not see the need for major changes. My own personal interests are the articles exposing the lies our countrymen have been subjected to over the past 100 years, particularly leading up to and during World War I and World War II.

Charge More Money

Keep up the good work, and charge more money for your magazine if necessary.

More Mel, More David

Please give more coverage to the effect of *The Passion* movie by Mel Gibson on people.

I am especially delighted about the movement started by the International European American Unity and Leadership Conference, which was hosted by David Duke.

Expose the Zionists

TBR does a fine job. I just wish I could do more for you. Your format is fine. Your exposure of the Zionists is superb. All of your other corrections of history are also superb.

A Modern-Day Look at Alfred Rosenberg

By Willis A. Carto

Setting aside for the moment the mysterious death of Francis Parker Yockey ("Ulick Varange"), Alfred Rosenberg is not the only historical figure to be executed for his convictions, but perhaps the most recent one. He was hanged at Nuremberg on October 15, 1946, as a "war criminal."

Rosenberg did not start any undeclared wars nor was he responsible for killing some 100,000 innocent civilians by raining bombs on them from planes 50,000 feet above the Earth, safely piloted by the uniformed shock police of democracy, nor for blowing up thousands of historical artifacts possessed by the heirs of one of the oldest civilizations in the world.

But he did write a book and various essays which were published in Germany between 1921 and 1945. And the contents of these books were deemed so injurious to the forces of "democracy" that the author was murdered.

Rosenberg's magnum opus was *The Myth of the Twentieth Century*, dedicated to "The 2 million German heroes who fell in the First World War for a German life and a German Reich of honor and freedom." *The Myth* was translated into English by Mr. Vivian Bird, an Englishman well known to readers of The Barnes Review. The 454-page, indexed work has a preface by Peter Peel, a transplanted Englishman who lived in Reseda, California at the time the book was first published in English by The Noontide Press, in 1982, and a comprehensive preface by Dr. James Whisker, then a professor of political science at West Virginia University.

To give the reader an idea of the incendiary and horrific contents of this book that required his hanging, we will list the chapter headings which clearly indicate the necessity for permanently closing down the faculties of the man who penned such evil. *Book One—The Conflict of Values: Race and Race Soul; Love and Honor; Mysticism and Action. Book Two—Nature of Germanic Art; Racial Aesthetics; Will and Instinct; Personality and Style; The Aesthetic Will. Book Three—The Coming Reich; Mythos and Type; The State and the Sexes; Volk and the State; Nordic-German Law; Church and School; A New System of State; The Essential Unity.*

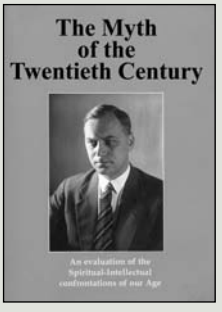
The essence of Rosenberg's thought is the self-evident fact that race is the indispensable element for determining culture and civilization, and religion must recognize this and not attempt to supersede race. When religion is successful in shoving aside the factor of race, the result is certain to be political tyranny and cultural retrogression and, as he strongly declares, Jewish political and cultural supremacism.

Rosenberg is certainly not the first to say this and he acknowledges that his thought is very dependent on Houston Stewart Chamberlain, the English author of the two-volume work so praised by many thinkers, *The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century*, now out of print.

Sounding a note that will be familiar to Revisionists today, Rosenberg is not blind to "systematically falsified history" as a major contributor to the decline of race-based history and its metamorphosis into fables written by the "court historians," as Harry Elmer Barnes styled them.

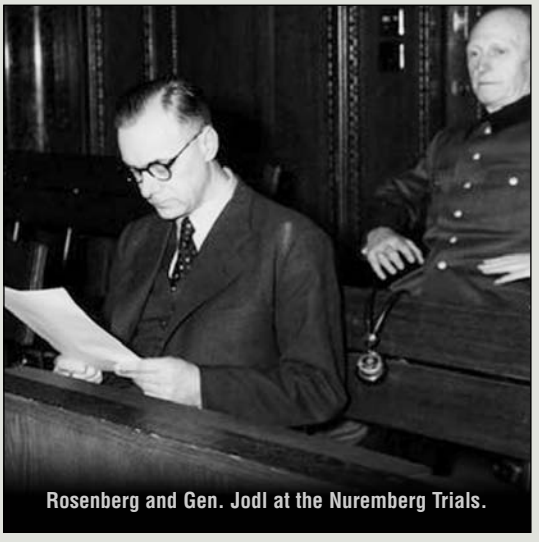
TBR also offers Rosenberg's *Political Essays*, a short work with 22 essays he wrote for print between 1921 and 1946, including two he wrote in prison while awaiting his hanging.

The writings of Alfred Rosenberg are like a fresh breeze blowing over a fetid swamp of politically correct lies. Controversial is a weak word to describe him; you will see he is truly revolutionary in his quest for the truth that shall make us free. ❖

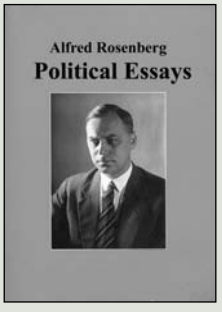


The Myth of the Twentieth Century

#417, softcover, 528 pages, $35 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free or use the form on page 80 to order.



Rosenberg and Gen. Jodl at the Nuremberg Trials.



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